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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 205 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia.....	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia.....	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES . .	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON . .	,, 627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Karachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	.....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

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INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 31st Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 3rd Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DUMRA 1695, Th. 6th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "LINDULA" 3,358, tons on Tuesday, 4th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Friday, 31 October.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	,, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 11th December.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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30th October, 1913.

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Outhorised Capital	... ...	**50,00,000**
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Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

806—92

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AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

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Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50	,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50	,,	2—0

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(1) Use of good Victoria and horse for its keep for about 6 months.
(2) Good set of crockery, glassware, cutlery, silverware and aluminium kitchen utensils to buy outright or hire.

Reply to one or both above items with full particulars to,
No. 110 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
0671

WANTED

CLERGYMAN'S daughter desires re-engagement as Nursery Governess, fond of children, good needlewoman.—Apply with salary and all particulars to A. B., c/o. Mrs. Hingston, Eddleston, Simla.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

LADY willing to pay £13 to anyone sailing by Macedonia March 21st Bombay to Marseilles for five hours daily assistance with boy 2½ years.—Apply MARRS, I.E.S., Poona.

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS, also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Brazing and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply
MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
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WANTED—FIRST CLASS Head Cook with good credentials. Apply, stating terms, to P. M. C. 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Ranikhet.

WANTED from March 1914, a fully trained teacher, qualified also to teach Kindergarten. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. and all found—Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Church of England Orphanage, Mussoorie.

WANTED in Novr. by Thoroughly reliable English Nurse, a charge for voyage Home in return for part payment 2nd B fare P. & O. from Bombay or Karachi.—Apply MRS. SMITH, c/o Capt. A. A. Smith, "Abergeldie," Simla.

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WANTED—For the Sanatana Dharma High School, Bhavnagar.
(1) An experienced M.A. or B.A. as Head Master
(2) A Graduate, strong in Mathematics, as Assistant Master.

Pay according to qualifications.—Apply sharp, with testimonials to the PROPRIETORS.

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Applicants must have had at least seven years' training in a Mechanical Drawing Office.

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J. E. B. HOTSON,
Collector and President,
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WANTED—For the State Engineer's Office, Palitana State, a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Pay upto Rs. 50.

Must have passed P. W. accounts test and be thoroughly well up in routine work of Executive Engineer's office. Must know English and Gujrati.—Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to STATE ENGINEER, Palitana, not later than 15th November, 1913, stating pay expected.

WANTED

WANTED—An English Nurse for girl, age 5, going home 1915; plains in winter, hills in summer: excellent character required. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem to commence with.—Apply Mrs. NEWNHAM, Sialkot.

WANTED AT ONCE First Class Cook for Officers Mess. Only those with first class certificates need apply. Person engaged must bring his own assistants.—State experience, salary required and send copies of certificates to P. M. C., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jubbulpore, C. P.

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WANTED for the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar, a second lady teacher; none but trained teachers, European, with a competent knowledge of at least one Vernacular (Urdu or Punjabi) and qualified by age and experience need apply. Salary Rs. 125 month.—Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED a MATRON for the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary (Hospital), Ahmedabad.

Pay Rs. 100—10—120.

Apply with testimonials before 5th November, 1913.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee,
Ahmedabad.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

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TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

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FOR SALE LIFT MACHINERY.—10 cwt. Electric Passenger Lift Machinery, complete with Drum Drive arrangement, 48 ft travel, top gear wheels, 8 H.P., "Union" Motor size 50A 460 Volt D.C., Keshmore Patent Controller.

For prices and further particulars, apply to THE MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, where the Lift can be seen working at any time.

FOR SALE, SUNBEAM CAR, 1910 model, 12-16 H.P., 5-seated torpedo body, telescopic luggage gird behind, painted and upholstered dark green, complete with hood, horn, speed metre, 5 lamps, spare wheel, etc., etc. In very good running order and lately overhauled, insured. Price Rs. 5,000 or offer. Apply
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Government House,
Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE.—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer.—11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 Michelin tyres, electric small lamps, speeds meter—milometer. Insured till 23rd August, 1914. Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to
W. W. SMART, I.C.S.,
Poona.

FOR SALE AT COONOOR ON THE NILGIRIS. St. Hildas—Furnished residence, central situation, near Club and Library, ground 0.89 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft. Built 1903.
3 Bedrooms.
2 Dressing-rooms.
4 Bath-rooms.
Dining-room.
Drawing-room.
Coach House, Stable, Kitchen and Servants Godowns. Water supply from Coonoor Water Works.
Price, including furniture, Rs. 16,000.
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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

The New Encyclopaedia. Edited by H. G. O'Neill, Assisted by a Staff of Specialists. In a single volume of 1,600 pages, bound in strong cloth	6 9
The Complete Athletic Trainer. By S. A. Mussabini; in collaboration with Charles Ransom. With thirty illustrations	4 0
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Tigerland: Reminiscences of Forty Years Sport and Adventure in Bengal. By C. E. Gouldshury (Late) Indian Police. Author of "Dulall, The Forest Guard," "Life in the Indian Police". With 24 illustrations	5 0
The Happy Prince and Other Tales. By Oscar Wilde. Illustrated by Charles Robinson	10 15
Moll Meredyth Madcap. By May Baldwin. Author of "A City Schoolgirl." "Corah's School Chums", etc. etc. With six coloured illustrations by W. H. C. Groome	2 10
Odd Numbers. By Dum-Dum, Author of "Rhymes of the East" etc.	3 1
How to Win at Auction Bridge ("Royal Spades"). By "Cut Cavendish," Author of "The Complete Bridge Player," etc.	2 3
The Montessori Method, Scientific Pedagogy as applied to Child education in "The Children's Houses". By Maria Montessori. Translated from the Italian by Anne E. George. With 32 illustrations from Photographs	6 9

THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.
197

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN CONSULATE GENERAL will be removed to No. 1 "RAFIYA MANZIL", Wodehouse Road, Colaba, on the 1st November 1913. 0675

H.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS to the value of about B. G. Rs. 13,000 Particulars on application.

No application will be answered unless from a firm of recognised standing.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
For Irrigation,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad (Deccan).

OLD BEDFORDIANS CLUB.

THERE will be a gathering of Old Bedfordians at Bedford on December, 12, 13, and 14, 1913. For these nights hospitality and accommodation will be arranged for all who desire it.

On December 12th there will be a concert: On December 13th Football matches, and in the evening a social meeting of the Club in the School Hall. On December 14th services in the School Chapel.

All who wish to be present are requested to write to Mr. G. T. ATKINSON at the School.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive SEALED TENDERS at 1 p.m. Standard time, on 3rd November, 1913, for Constructing Police Lines at Bandra, and Police Buildings at Kurla.

2. The Forms of Tenders, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Standard time, on working days except the day of receiving Tenders.

	Police Lines Bandra. Rs.	Police Buildings Kurla. Rs.
Probable value of the work	41,280	9,208
Earnest money	500	500
Amount of deposit	4,100	920

Tenders should be complete in respect of calculations, etc.

J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

Thana, 24th October, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWYA.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

AND

Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-ern Fast Ex-press. Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.	Down. North-ern Fast Ex-press. Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-ern Fast Ex-press. Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.	Up. North-ern Fast Ex-press. Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.
21-0	21-45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr.	8-30	6-4
23-30	6-55 Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	6-0	21-20
1-23	.. Arr.	Meerut Cantt.. Dep.	3-11	..
3-27	.. Arr.	Saharanpur].. Dep.	28- 5	..
9- 7	.. Arr.	Lahore .. Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	.. Arr.	Rawalpindi .. Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	.. Arr.	Peshawar Cantt. Dep.	8-48	..

S. C. G. WOOD.
Ag. General Traffic Manager

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OILS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Linseed Oils" are invited and will be received by THE AGENT in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Oils will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from Outstations in accordance with terms noted in the Form of Tender. The Oils to be supplied must be according to the following specification:—

	Cwts.
Oil linseed, boiled, specific gravity 0.946 to 0.950, Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100deg. Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water).	2,000
Oil linseed, raw, specific gravity 0.930 to 0.935, Viscosity 115 to 125 at 100 deg.. Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water).	1,200

2. Form of Tenders can be obtained from THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the Oils tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1913, and should not be less than 5 gallon drums which will not be returned.

4. Earnest Money as prescribed in Form of Tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Linseed Oils" and his receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender, Currency notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.

5 Tenders not submitted on the prescribed Form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6 THE AGENT holds himself at liberty to select one or both items from any Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest of any Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 16th October, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

GRAND PROGRAMME FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

NIGHTLY FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

ZUMA THE GIPSY.

The most pathetic Story of a Gipsy girl's Fidelity and Self-sacrfifice.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "THE SNAKE DANCE."

Full Programme of other Pictures.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-30 ONLY.

PROTEA. **STILL GOING STRONG.**

PRIZE SHOWS *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)*
Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)

Films for sale or hire; apply to Manager.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6 p.m. TWICE-NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

DEVALI DIVERSIONS.

THE GREAT DRAMA

"EAST LYNNE:"

The Story that has Moved the World.

MATINEE TO-DAY.

at 3 p.m.

when the complete film

"LES MISERABLES,"

will be shown.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Monday November 24th.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION

in the History of India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Box Plan will open at ROSE & Co. at 10-30 A.M. on Wed. Nov. 5th.

The World Famous CLASSICAL Dancer

MAUD ALLAN

AND

LEO. JAN. MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY.

THE RENOWNED

PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.

The following are amongst those who have witnessed the Dances of Miss Maud Allan.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

PRICES.

Boxes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle Rs. 5.

Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

Managers;—

Howard Edie and
W. Angus McLeod.

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
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Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Agent,
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Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2352.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

Presents

THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW

For the First Time in Bombay

The Highly laughable Military Musical Comedy

"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES"

From the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Revival of the Ever Popular

"A RUNAWAY GIRL"

The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.

Prices of Admission:—

Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5. Balcony Rs. 3,

Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

The following:—
1 Brougham Shaped Motor-car No. 2082.
1 Ford Landaulette Motor-Car No. 1329.
1 Vis-a-Vis by Jacob Lohnar & Co.
1 Rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Office Shigram by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Black Cob.
1 Bay horse.
1 Set harness.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of Sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 3rd November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as Chairs, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Cupboards, Single and Double Door Almyrahs, Writing and Dressing Tables, Phonographs with records, and Iron safe, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several Gents' bicycles by different Makers.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30.

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots will therefore be very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the executors or to the Undersigned.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dhun House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, diming table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, double meatsafe, rich carpets, etc., etc. The property of W. A. Gautray, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Mansion Cooperage, opposite the Band Stand (ground floor), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumbwaiters, lamps, carpets, wall clocks, drawing suite of sofas, and chairs, cabinets, ornaments, figures. Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, brass bedsteads, almyrahs, one sweet toned cottage piano, one organ, book case by John Robert, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door presses, teapoys, cane furniture, etc., etc. The property of G. Pollard, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels cabriolet, in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1913.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature continues in slight excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat. Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch. Maximum temperature is in excess in West Central India and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear, The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at same stations.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has again fallen on the south Coromandel Coast and local rain in the adjacent districts inland.

Fairly general rain is again likely on the south Coromandel Coast and some showers elsewhere in south-east Madras and possibly in south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the

29th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA						
Bushire	87.3	69.0	73	0.00		—0.08
Do. (21st)	93.8	77.3	52	0.00		—0.08
Muskat	95.3	80.1	33	0.00		—0.21
Do. (29st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.8	62.0	54	10.28		—5.54
Rawalpindi	81.9	54.1	72	24.47		+1.67
Lahore	87.9	56.2	56	18.09		+2.83
Sirsa	88.8	58.0	53	17.84		+6.59
Ambala	85.5	53.9	70	28.33		+4.65
Delhi	85.3	59.3	68	13.66		—10.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.0	64.0	57	7.39		—17.61
Mainpuri	91.8	61.1	60	?		?
Jhansi	94.0	...	28	9.64		—25.61
Cawnpore	91.6	61.0	77	18.84		—14.70
Allahabad	93.1	63.5	56	22.36		—14.23
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.1	65.8	52	3.31		+1.05
Karachi	86.5	69.3	64	12.01		+5.88
Ajmer	91.6	65.5	43	11.16		—7.89
Jaipur	92.7	69.6	37	12.73		—9.18
Kotah	96.1	65.6	34	15.62		—10.78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.5	65.5	48	38.37		+24.83
Dwarka	86.3	73.2	82	17.35		+3.66
Veraval	85.1	70.8	68	24.58		+7.15
Rajkot	96.6	67.2	63	28.59		+2.75
Bhavnagar Para.	95.0	68.8	57	35.93		+16.13
Surat	96.9	68.1	66	37.64		—2.99
Ahmedabad	97.6	71.2	51	35.61		×6.49
Dessa	97.8	61.4	43	35.15		+11.88
Neemuch	91.9	62.0	26	23.89		—3.38
Indore	91.9	62.1	61	36.48		+5.21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	61.3	54	30.39		—21.75
Saugor	92.3	64.1	28	22.92		—20.25
Hoshangabad	93.1	63.9	33	36.31		—10.33
Khandwa	95.7	61.6	43	38.15		×9.87
Akola	94.7	59.0	32	26.79		—3.41
Amraoti	92.8	68.3	37	35.01		+4.03
Nagpur	93.6	62.8	51	43.55		—1.75
Chanda	91.0	59.0	72	52.20		+3.03
Raipur	90.7	66.6	74	36.03		—10.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.3	74.6	84	70.96		+0.46
Ratnagiri	92.3	68.9	38	71.76		—27.40
Mormugao	86.0	72.7	68	94.83		×5.00
Karwar	90.7	69.5	81	99.95		—17.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.9	60.1	41	15.10		—5.75
Ahmednagar	90.1	55.0	46	22.60		- 2.83
Poona	90.0	58.3	78	25.42		+ 1.22
Sholapur	93.3	64.6	34	13.00		—13.25
Bijapur	90.2	61.3	52	14.67		—2.70
Belgaum	85.8	60.5	60	37.62		—6.00
Aurangabad	90.4	63.0	31	21.94		—4.00
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.4	59.2	58	28.53		+0.83
Hyderabad	86.8	65.2	73	16.28		—10.81
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.8	74.8	87	10497		—10.55
Calicut	89.8	76.1	88	97.12		—0.77
Cochin	87.7	76.2	84	79.71		—5.28
Colombo	86.0	76.0	93	0.04	19.99	—14.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	74.2	72	..	30.51	+0.19
Bellary	92.5	68.3	79	..	11.96	—2.45
Guddapah	89.5	71.5	79	0.03	18.62	—5.68
Madras	87.0	74.0	93	0.38	25.50	—0.66
Bangalore	83.8	65.3	76	..	19.04	—6.21
Coimbator	90.4	72.8	90	0.08	6.74	—5.06
Trichinopoly	86.1	73.8	83	0.71	13.31	—4.86
Negapatam	79.7	71.7	98	0.20	29.05	×8.71

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 30th October 1913.

1159. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Qrarters on Friday the 31st Instant at 6 p.m.

1160.—Wednesday the 5th November.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with caps.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPTAIN,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

INDIAN TRADE IN PERSIAN GULF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

It is expected that Indian trade with the Persian Gulf will be very active this cold weather, as traders know that the southern routes into Persia are now comparatively safe.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

There are indications of further unsettled weather in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma; fairly general in Assam and local in the hills of the United-Provinces and South Madras. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma and Bengal.

Victoria point reports three inches; Maymyo one and half; Akyab and Lashio three quarters; Myitkyina, Cox's Bazar and Mussooree one; Trichinopoly three quarters.

Forecast:—No important change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY: 28th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	..	inches	29.864
Temperature of Air	..	degrees	81.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	"	74.9
Dew Point	..	"	72.2
Relative humidity of Air	..	"	0.737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = cloudy—10)	..	..	2.9
Maximum temperature of Air	..	egrees	88.3
Minimum do. do.	..	"	73.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NE., E, NW, NNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles	110

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th October 1913 was 30.04 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 89 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High Water					
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Thurs.	30	11	12		23	4
Fri.	31	m 0	7		30	4
	November	11	54		27	11
Satur.	1	m 0	51		30	1
		m 0	37	a	27	2
Sun.	2	m 1	35		29	4
		1	21	a	28	3
Mon.	3	m 2	21		28	4
		2	7	a	28	1
Tues.	4	m 3	12		27	3
		2	57	a	24	0

1913	Low Water					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Thurs.	30	m 5	14		17	5
		5	17	a	13	6
Fri.	31	m 6	0		17	9
	November	5	56	a	18	8
Satur.	1	m 6	45		18	5
		6	36	a	14	4
Sun.	2	m 7	31		19	2
		7	16	a	15	6
Mon.	3	m 8	24		19	1
		7	57	a	16	1
Tues.	4	m 9	33		20	7
		8	43	a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
	30. (Thurs.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 7m
	31. (Fri.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 7 a
	November		
	1. (Satur.)	6.h. 30m.	6h. 6m
	2. (Sun.)	6.h. 30.m.	6h. 6m
	3. (Mon.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m
	4. (Tues.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct. 30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M
First Quarter,	Nov. 6th.	0h	4.4m.	A. M
Full Moon	" 14th	4h	41.4m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	" 21st	1h	23.5m.	P. M

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay 29th October, 1913.

264.—Parade—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 1st November 1913, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill and Instruction for D.R.F. Specialists.

Dress:—Khaki with caps.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP CAPTAIN R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28

Consols 2½ %	73
Exchange on London at Paris For.	25.29
Rentes 3 %	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49½
Bar Silver Spot	27 5-8
" 2 months hence	27½
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	86
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 11-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	Bales 8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	50s
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—s
Total Day's Imports	28,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair demand steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with little doing.	
Mid. Americans	7·75 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·30 d
New York 11 a.m. Jan. 13·64 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March. 13·62.	
New York Official noon call Jan. 13·66 Mar. 13.64.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.. Mar. New Orleans Market closed until Wednesday.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·45	7·41
N. D.	7·31	7·32
D. J.	7·33	7·29
J. F.	7 32	7·28
F. M.	7·31	7·28
M. A.	7.31	7·27
A. M.	7.30	7·27
M. J.	7 30	7·28
J. J.	7·26	7·28
J. A.	7.22	7·19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	27.000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7.41	7.42
N. D.	7·32	7.34
D. J.	7·29	7.31
J. F.	7·28	7.30
F. M.	7·28	7.30
M. A.	7·27	7.29
A. M.	7·27	7.29
M. J.	7·26	7.29
J. J.	7.23	7.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"	Steady Firm
" "Cloths"	Quiet Firm
Weft American 51's	12½
" Egyptian 30's	10
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	13½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	11
" 32's F.	11½
" 36's W.T.C.	11½
" 36's D.	11½
" 42's	12½
" American 60's	17½
" Egyptian 60's	17½
" 80's	22
Grey Shirtings 36" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12— 8lbs. Red Heading	7-9½
Grey Shirtings 44"by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Rance	3-2
White Mulls 29" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-3½
" Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	—
Cloths Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-10½
40 Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11½
F G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	6 23-32
Buyers or sellers.	nominal
Months	Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30's	11
" " " 40's	11½
Mule " " " 50's	12
" " " 50's	13½
" " " 60's	17½
" " Egyptian 40's	17½
" " " 50's	17½
" " " 60's	13½

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

LONDON, October 28.

Our Circular is very Bullish. Our estimate of the Crop is 13,800,000 Bales.

The Consumption 14,750,000.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28. 0

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	107,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to Continent	37,00

Futures at New York Jan. 13·65 Previous Closing price 13·73.

Futures at New York Mar. 13.63. Previous Closing price. 13·73.

Declined owing to Bear Pressure and liquidation and advanced on unfavorable Weather Reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 14.50. Previous price 14.50

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-8 Previous price 13·7-8.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. Holiday New Orleans Future price. Previous price 13.87.

Futures at New Orleans Mar. Holiday New Orleans Future price. Previous price 13.91

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10.8
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	59½

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 22.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74½; Copper Braziers £80½; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Arrivals:—Bleamoor Inverkip.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 52½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 44½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed, Calcutta 44 Oct.-Nov.; London. Nominal, Steady.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 36:Nov.-Dec.; London done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-0½; Oct.-Nov.; sellers quiet.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34½; sellers Jan.-Feb.; steady. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal firm.

Australian.—South Australian. 35; Jan.-Feb.; done and Buyers. Victorian. 35; Jan.-Feb.; done and Buyers. New South Wales. 35; Jan.-Feb.; done and Buyers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-10½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; Moderate Business at easier rates; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-33; nominal Jan.-March; quite neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-8½; sellers October; German Beet-root 88 % 10-1; sellers May; opened easier closed steady. E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-11; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-0½; November; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November; value. Java Sugar very quiet, prices unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-14-0; Oct.-Nov.; Hull done steady.

Major-General C. M. Kirkpatric R.E., at present Inspector-General of Autralian Military Forces, has been selected to succeed Major General Mamilton Gordon as Director of Military Operations, Army Head-Quarters, Simla.

SUFFRAGETTE RIOT.

FIGHT ON A STAGE.

EXCITING CAPTURE OF MISS KENNEY.

Amid wild scenes of disorder and desperate struggles between detectives and Suffragettes Miss Annie Kenney, who has been at liberty since her release about seven weeks ago under the "Cat and Mouse" Act, was rearrested on the stage at the Suffragettes' weekly meeting at the London Pavilion, Piccidaly Circus on the afternoon of Oct. 6, says the "Daily Mail."

Eleven men and women were arrested outside the building on charges of obstruction or assaulting the police. Their names are:

Francis Miller, no occupation, but in clerical attire, giving an adress in Canonbury; William Ball, labourer; Elsa Dalgalish, artist; Doris Rolph, actress; Elisa Evans, nurse; Antonie Alma Frieda Caunter, boarding-house keeper; Margaret Peterson, alias Phillips; Annie Deal, May Warner, Dove Wilcox, and Margery Macgregor Rogers, all of no occupation.

Before Miss Kenney was arrested excitement prevailed inside the Pavalion and outside. Policemen were stationed in front of the building, and several more, with some plain-clothes men, were waiting at the stage-door in Great Windmill-street. There were constant false alarms of an arrest before Miss West, another "mouse," was captured as she tried to enter, and then the police had some difficulty in controlling the crowd which was waiting outside.

Inside the theatre Miss Kenney's appearance on the platform aroused auxiety. It was generally known that her arrest had been determined on, to begin a "round up" of prisoners released under the "Cat and Mouse" Act.

Just Mrs. Drummond, the Suffragette "general," was finishing her introductory speech a messenger came on the stage and a shiver passed through the audience. Immediately Miss Kenney sprang up and cried that as the detective were approaching she had better begin at once. As she spoke there was a noise in the wings and women began to be driven on to the stage, resisting the police, who were not yet visible.

CLIMB FROM THE STAGE.

Some of the women on the platform seized Miss Kenney, who was standing irresolute, and tried to drag her way. Then she ran to the corner of the stage and tried to climb into the stalls by way of the boxes. She was actualy on the ledge of one of the boxes when plain-clothes men and constables together fought their way across the stage and seized her. A wild fight followed. It lasted only a minute or so, but it was as fiecrce an encounter as the police have yet had with the Suffragettes Finally a confused mass of women and policemen, with Miss Kenney in their midst, disappeared into the wings.

Outside in Great Windmill-street attempts at rescue were equally fierce. After Miss Kenney had been forced into a taxi-cab the police had to employ violence to get a clear space, and even then women charged the cab and attempted to open the door. Woman after woman flung herself on to the vehicle in frantic but futile attempt to help Miss Kenney. The cab was the centre of a swirling crowd who surged backwards and forwards, heedless of the traffic.

After the women had been driven off three policemen went some distance up Shaftesbury-avenue on the footboard of the cab is an escort.

DETECTIVE'S HAT FOR £5.

Meanwhile the fighting continued and eleven arrests were made. The women were forced into taxicabs and driven away. One man who was aleged to have shown by force his resentment of the proceedings, was carried by the arms and legs across Piccadilly-circus in the direction of Vine-street Police Station, catching at omnibuses and motor-cars as he went. In the confusion a plain-clothes man was also arrested and roughly handled, but was immediately released. The police throughout used no greater violence than was demanded of them.

When the meeting had resumed its normal appearance and speeches had been made, some trophies of the riot were put up for auction. A tattered object, said to be "a detective's hat, complete," with initials C. B., fetched £2, and an American in one of the boxes bid $25 (£5) for another hat.

What appeared to be a rather valuable stick, said to have been dropped by one of the raiders, was also put up, but several voices in the audience warned Mrs. Dacre-Fox, the chairman, that her action in selling it was rather dangerous. In spite of this she persisted, and it eventually realised £2 10s. A collection of over £130 was taken, and Mrs. Dacre-Fox announced that a statement of the amount would be forwarded to the Government.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that the directors of the London Pavilion have decided that in future the use of the Pavilion will not be extended to members of the Women's Social and Political Union for their meetings.

Miss Harriet Kerr, arrested under the "Cat and Mouse" Act, was released from Holloway Gaol last evening.

The hide merchants of Cawnpore are giving an entertainment to-morrow evening in honour of Mr. Mazharal Haque and the Raja of Mahmoodabad. It is expected that Mr. Mahomed Hasim, Advocate, Moulana Abdul Bari, the Hon'ble Mr. Raza Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Shahid Hossain and other prominent Mahomedans who took a leading part in the recent riot cases and in bringing about their settlement will attend. The entertainment will take the form of an evening party and will be followed by a dinner and a "Moulood Sharif". Some of the Hindu citizens are entertaining Mr. Mazharal Haque at dinner on the 31st instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 29th			
S.S. Habenfels	Amarz	Humburg	October 1.
S.S. Linga	Manley	Karachi	Oct 27.
S.S. Saigon Maru	Namaquchi	Yokkaichi	Oct 17.
S.S. Lindula	Beresford	Busreh	Oct 17.
S.S. Inkenturm	Carstens	Antwerp	Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

October, 29th.			
S.S. Baron Fairlie	Foley	Calcutta	
The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Wednesday.			
S.S Dwarka	Maxon	Busreh via	Karachi
S.S. Dandolo	Giacopello	Calcutta via	Colombo.

S. S. Habenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Habenfels, 5,329 tons, Captain K. Amarz, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg, which port she had left on October 1st with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 27th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru, 3,312 tons, Captain T. Namaguchi, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Yokkaichi, which port she had left on October 17th with a general cargo.

S. S. Lindula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lindula, 2,183 tons, Captain W. Beresford arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Busreh, which port she had left on October 17th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inkenturn:—The Hansa Line steamer Inkenturn, 3,154 tons, Captain L. Carstens, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Antwerp, which port she had left on October 2nd with a general cargo.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain H. W. Foley sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, with bal'ast.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dandolo:—The V. S N. Coy's steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

WEDNESDAY October 29th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A.	Grylvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
B.	Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N & Co
C.	& R. Konig	Coltzon	A. S, & Co
D.	& E. Strathfullan	Meckenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
K.	Palamcotta	Clton	M. M. & Co
K.	Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
G.	Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
M.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N.	Hallington	Rodgers	J. F. & Co
P.	Chupra	Macfadien	M. M & Co

V. DOCK.

2.	Bechvana	Buckley T. M. & Co
3.	Ardgair	Auld J. M' & Co
5.	Fultala	Cocklin M. M. & Co
6.	Hindoo	Pearson J. F. & Co
7.	Kirkella	Frisins W. & A. G. & Co
8.	City of Poona	Kar K. & Co
9.	Marienbad	Bednars A. L. S. & Co
10&11	Sofala	Moth M. M. & Co
12 & 13	City of London	Wish K. N. & Co
15.	Aydos	Davis B. & A S. N & Co
16.	Baron Innerdele	Solister J. Y. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Begum	Ellis	T. M. &Co
Clan Lamont	Turton	P. & O.Co
Duffield	Biddick	W & A. G. &Co
Dunrobin	Carr	
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Inkenturn	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co
Khoncon	Hamma	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Beresford	M. M. & Co
Maloja	Wesson	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Queen Adelaide	Bilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Roma	Greenbury	K. M. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. &Co
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & Co Gram & Co
Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co
Sangola	Scott	M. M. & Co
Singa	Murrison	S. W. & Co
Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. Z. & Co
Sutherland	Lougstaff	The Bombay & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. C A G. & Co
Salgon maru	Namaquchi	O. S. K.

LIST OF PAS

BOHEMIA—FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

THE BOHEMIANS.

Bohemia, that place of shadows concerning which Mr. Orlo Williams has been discoursing with good sense and a vast deal of knowledge, is an uncharted country, writes "An Englishman" to the "Daily Mail." It is nowhere and it might be everywhere. Its roads are rough with stones and interrupted with sharp, entangling brambles. To the sanguine eyes of those who know it not it appears a province of fairyland. The others who have been compelled to dwell within its borders recognise it for a place of hunger and misery. So it is that we always describe romance as something which happened to somebody else, and to the comfortable citizen a pinched belly may seem a small price to pay for the golden, irresponsible dreams of youth.

"DRUNK WITH THE BEAUTIFUL."

For the true Bohemian must be at once young and careless: that is the first condition of his citizenship. And then, in Gautier's phrase, he must be "drunk with the beautiful" as well as with wine. In other words, he is an idealist, who sees visions writes poems, and paints pictures with no thought of profit. The constitution of his country is firmly established on the principle that every man works solely to please himself and his friends. Such art as he knows is pursued in more senses than one for its own sake. The mere thought that he should make money or win the admiration of the crowd is an offence to him. A pleasant idleness combines with rigid morality to flout so monstrous a suggestion. He lives for himself and his work, joyous and high-minded He is the true conqueror, since he bows the knee to no tyrant and feels no chains save the bondage of his own lofty, imperishable ideals.

HARSH REALITY OF PASSING YEARS.

He is generous, therefore, and gay. He cares not a *sou* whether to-morrow's abundance will atone for the manifest deficiency of to-day. He has sung his song; he has set upon canvas a harmony of jewelled colour And what matters it to him if his dinner has been scanty or if for lack of a beef steak he has tightened his belt? Thus he dreams and hopes in his youth. But youth itself is but a dream, and presently the best of Bohemians is confronted by the harsh reality of passing years. He must arrive or perish. Destiny, ironic in her patience, cannot tolerate a Bohemian of middle age. Nor, indeed, does the Bohemian resist the decree of fate. It has always been his simple ambition to be a taxpayer. He has loitered in the land of freedom, flouting the laws of life and art, and wearing the fantastic garb of a wanderer, because he has not had the wherewithal to pay his passage to a serener clime. He has but put a bold front upon what he could not avoid. He has made up his mind to treat an inevitable poverty with a light hand, to decorate the narrow misery of a squalid life with all the colours suggested by a brilliant fancy. If he could not afford to dress, he has said to himself, at least he could dress up and cover an aching, hungry heart with the tattered spoils of the East. But one thing he would never reject, and that was a chance of escape. When Schaunard, one of Murger's heroes, found refuge in a prosperous toy-shop he would not have exchanged his comfortable counter for all the laughter of the Latin Quarter.

TALENT AND AN EMPTY POCKET.

Citizenship in Bohemia, then, is not an agreeable condition, save for those who view it from outside. Those even who live by right within its borders must perforce plead in excuse talent and an empty pocket. The merest touch
of self-consciousness converts what might be a youthful extravagance of temper into a monstrous masquerade. What shall we say of those lean souls who, knowing no joy of their own, think that they may purchase gaiety by thrusting themselves into a country where they will ever remain strangers and whose enforced inhabitants they affront by an idle curiosity? Nothing, except that in a profitless desire to see how the poor live they place themselves on a level with those who once upon a time set a fashion in slumming.

Mr. Orlo Williams has put upon Bohemia and the Bohemians the sternest limits of time and place. The province, he thinks, has existed only in Paris, and never in Paris save between 1830 and 1848. This seems an undue restriction. Though the type, celebrated by Murger in a romance which the passage of some seventy years has faded to a dim and sorrowful sentimentality, conforms to the rigid definition, Bohemia may be discovered in other times and other places. If one admit that Bohemianism in its strictest sense is less an affair of fancy than of hard cash or its absence, there is no reason why it should not be found under any sky. It is affected neither by forms of government nor by regulations of the police. It has nothing to do with law or politics. Wherever you find a circle of poets, careful of their art, careless of their livelihood, there you may be in the midst of Bohemia. The wanderer's feet are still unshod with iron; his pockets are not weighed down with gold; and he may dream over a crust as happily to-day as he did sixty years ago. He is to be found in the Paris of to-day sipping his absinthe under the very sign which tempted the companions of Murger to laughter and the bottle. Only his talent is greater than of yore. He would blush to write the facile verse or the common prose which satisfied his grandfathers, and if he refuse to range himself it is because Poetry is still an outcast upon the bulevards as she was in Balzac's time.

SHTKESPEARE'S CONTEMPORARIES.

And Bohemia has existed even in London, a grim province, very near the confines of Alsatia. Indeed, there is no definition which will exclude from its precincts the contemporaries of Shakespeare. They bore upon them all the marks of Bohemian citizenship. They were men of definite cunning and of many shifts. They wrote because poetry was in their blood and with small hope of reward. And if they resembled the *ramantiques* of Paris in their devotion to the Muses, they resembled them also in their untoward fates. Not a few of them came to what the burgess calls a "bad end." Greene and Peele were thriftless profligates. Marlowe was killed in a tavern brawl. Over Webster and Tourneur, Obscurity, has drawn her veil. Even those that survived the attacks of time and chance were hard put to it for a living. The diary of Philip Henslowe, playhouse manager, is a record of money advanced and work undelivered. This one, deeply in debt, clamours, for another loan. That other has pawned his play before it sees the light. Even the Mermaid Tavern itself was a temple in Bohemia, with Ben Johnson for its high priest. And it is but another proof of Shakespeare's grandeur that he escaped when he could across the frontiers of the dusky kingdom and at New Place set up his rest.

Are there Bohemians left in England? I think not. Money and advertisement, which are the common bases of life, have made us all taxpayers. Even the gaiety of youth is a pretence and the assumption of strange garments a profitable masquerade. Here and there are a few stragglers who, forgetting the burden of their years, flash before our eyes a forced joyousness. Yet they evoke no regret for that dark suburb where the sun shines fitfully and where the trees, in which no birds sing, are grimed with smoke.

THE HERRING SEASON AT LOWESTOFT.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Typical Scotch lassies at work in Lowestoft in the herring fishing season.

RAPID GROWTH OF BRITISH WEALTH

INCOMES IN TEN YEARS UP BY £190,504,000.

The report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners (apart from Customs and Excise, now controlled by a separate Department) for the year 1912-13 affords further remarkable evidence of the growth of the nation's wealth, says the "Daily News."

Income-tax provides the best testimony of this growth. First of all take the gross amount of income brought under the review of the Commissioners in the ten years ended 1911-12 (the last year for which these figures are available):

Year.	Gross Income. £
1902-03	879,638,000
1904-05	912,130,000
1906-07	943,702,000
1908-09	1,009,936,000
1910-11	1,045,884,000
1911-12	1,070,142,000

Thus, in ten years, the gross incomes increased by no less than £190,504,000, the increase in the last recorded year being the tidy sum of £24,308,000.

Under Mr. Lloyd George's famous Budget, persons with incomes exceeding £5,000 a year pay an extra 6d. in the pound on the amount by which the income exceeds £3,000. In the past three years, the number of persons chargeable with this tax and their total income are given as follows:

	Persons Chargeable.	Total Income. £
1910-11	11,500	141,300,000
1911-12	11,554	144,994,000
1912-13	11,800	149,400,000

These figures mean that in 1911-12, the last comparable year, 13.6 per cent. of the gross income of the country which came under the survey of the income tax authorities was in the hands of 11,554 persons.

A further analysis reveals an even more significant fact. Of the 11,554 paying supertax in 1911-12, as many as 7,411 had incomes not exceeding £10,000 each, their total incomes being £50,851,000. This left an income of £94,143,000 amongst 4,143 persons. Sixty-six persons were in receipt of over £100,000 a year, their aggregate income being no less than £12,177,000, or an average income of £184,500 per head.

This accumulation of great wealth in a few hands is further exemplified in the death duties. In 1911-12, the estates of 253 persons who died worth more than £100,000 had an aggregate value of £89,341,000.

Incomes from abroad which amounted to £63,829,000 in 1902-3, rose to £103,897,000 in 1911-12. Of the latter sum £17,425,000 came from railways owned and worked abroad by British companies having the seat of management in the United Kingdom.

The report gives interesting particulars of the progress of land valuation. Up to March 31, 1913, the total number of valuations in Great Britain, with the acreage and aggregate value, was as follows:

Valuations	3,504,000
Acreage	14,422,000
Aggregate value	£1,561,286,000

Evidence of the speed which valuation is now making is shown in the figures for 1912-13. The area valued in that year was 10,784,000 acres, or 19 per cent. of the total area of Great Britain, the aggregate value being £946,681,000.

During the year, the report points out, substantial progress was made with the assessment and collection of land values duties, especially in the case of undeveloped land duty. For the purposes of the latter duty 635,600 acres have been valued. The number of assessments up to March 31 last was 118,440; the site value chargeable being £83,267,000, and the duty assessed £173,479.

In regard to the amounts of the various land duties for the year the figures have already been disclosed.

LITTLE PETER SCOTT.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The son of Lady Scott, the widow of the late Captain Scott of Polar Expedition fame, in flimsy garment of blue cotton with his nurse.

ORDEALS OF A VILLAGE WOMAN.

PHILANTHROPISTS TO THE RESCUE.

A stratling story of the disgraceful manner in which a poor woman of Jaltara, was treated by a couple of village desperadoes, was recently heard at the Criminal Sessions of the Additional District Court of Colombo, before Mr. Paul E. Pieris, says the "Ceylon Independent."

The two accused in the case were, one John and Marthelis, a brother of the Headman of Henpitta, a village adjoining Jaltara. The charges against them were, causing simple hurt and illegal confinement.

It would appear that some time back the woman named Marihamy was robbed of a head of cattle. The two accused were charged, and acquitted. The accused then threatened the woman, and she complained to the Police Magistrate at Avisawella and thence proceeded to her village. The waylaid her, stripped off her apparel, and tied her against a fence with her own hair. She was left nude. Both her hands were also tied to the fence, and she was therefore in a helpless state. She was rescued however. When she complained to the headman, nothing came of it. Her eldest son personally complained to the Korale Mudaliyar at Kottawa, at whose instance the proceedings were initiated at the Avissawella Court, where the accused were discharged. As a last resource she laid her case before Mr. Pinto Jayewardene of Wellampitiya, supplying him with a copy of the proceedings in the case. He sent her with a letter to Mrs. Grace Human, who with the assistance of Mr. John Cowen, made inquiries at Avisawella, and when her story was found to be true representations were made to the Attorney-General who directed a fresh inquiry.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. A. St. V. Jeyewardene.

The learned Judge found both the accused guilty, and sentenced the first accused to rigorous imprisonment for one month and to a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo further imprisonment for a similar period. The fine if recovered was to be paid to Marihamy. The second accused in view of his youth, was ordered to give bail in R100 in one surety, to be good behaviour for six months, and to come up for judgment when called upon.

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NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Divali Holidays, Bank Closed.

New Bandmann Opera Company, "Autumn Manoeuvers" Royal Opera House, 9-30.

Salle Francaise: Professor Charlier on "Some Errors and Discrepancies," 6-30.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quitimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Palamcottah will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umhlati, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 31.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 2-0.

Bombay High Court re-opens after October Vacation, 11-30.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Autumn Manoeuvres," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 1.

Bandmann Opera Company, "A Runaway Girl," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

MONDAY, November 3.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Love," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

TUESDAY, November 4.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Love," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 29.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market opened to-day at Rs. 95-3 improved to Rs. 95-4-6 for 31st October delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about annas two up.

SHARES.

To-day being the Mahurat night the Share Market remained open from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (B. T.). Though the prospects of the season are promising and cheerful yet the Share Market did not present to-day that enthusiasm and ardent zeal for transactions which used to characterise the Mahurat night in the past, as the Market is under the gloomy shadow of a recent big failure and a few impending failures of a threatening nature. A drop in several mill shares took place in the course of a few transactions which bespeaks that the clouds which have gathered over the Share Bazar are very dense.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,140 but closed at Rs. 1,080.

Fazulbhai were placed at the rates varying from Rs. 450 to 515.

David declined to Rs. 425.

Crescent dropped from Rs. 107-8 to Rs. 100.

There were no buyers for Finaly though there were numerous sellers at Rs. 295 for cash.

Swan changed hands at Rs. 255.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 205.

Swadeshi receded to Rs. 1,440 and Centrals to Rs. 1,880.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,200.

Tata Iron & Steel Shares received a slump. Ordinary opened at Rs. 82 but closed at Rs. 76. Deferred declined from Rs. 155 to Rs. 145.

Bombay Burma Shares were placed at Rs. 750.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares stood firm at Rs. 34. A lot of shares changed hands for cash as well as for Mahurat.

The Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary dropped to Rs. 195.

S. S. ARETHUSA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The steamer Arethusa which was launched at Chatham the other day is steam-driven but oil-burning.

KRUPP TRIAL.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

COURT ORDERS PRODUCTION OF CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A sensational development in the Krupp trial occurred to-day, when Messrs. Krupp's former representative in Berlin, who is himself prosecuting Messrs. Krupp in connection with his dismissal, asserted that he possessed correspondence between himself and Messrs. Krupp's directors showing that all, or at least many of the latter, were aware of the system of obtaining confidential information. The counsel for prosecution and the counsel for defence alike protested vehemently against the production, in the middle of the trial, of documents withheld during the preliminary proceedings, but the court ordered their production.

In the meantime, the hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Oct. 29.

The American Market notwithstanding all the adverse crop reports has shown a decline of 9 to 10 points. It seems that the temper of the Market at present is somewhat bearish and the Market seems softer than it really is. Messrs. Neil Brothers' Circular is very bullish and estimate a crop of 13,800,000 bales and consumption 14,750,000 bales but it has no effect on the Market, as if all these reports are discounted.

The Local Market continues very nervous in tone, though the tone was never robust. Hence we expect for some time to become an inanimate Market.

We quote for Good Broach and F. G. Bengals, Rs. 320 and Rs. 251¼.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Nandyaovibai, a Hindu woman aged twenty, residing at Girgaum Back Road, was carrying a hurricane lantern through her room when the lamp suddenly flared up with the result that her clothes caught fire. She raised screams of distress which brought the other numbers of her family on the scene who extinguished the flames not however before she was badly burnt all over her body. She died from the results of the burns received.

FOUND DEAD.

Yesterday at about 6 p.m. a mahar woman named Shiwabai aged twenty-two residing at Worli was found dead near her hut clothed in a saree. The deceased was the wife of one Yessoo Kama and lived apart from her husband. She was last seen alive at 6 p.m. yesterday. An inquest will be held on her body this evening as Yessoo suspects foul play.

At an inquest held in the evening by Mr. H. P. I. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, the Police Surgeon deposed to the effect that death was due to heart failure.

The jury returned a verdict of death from heart failure.

FATAL FONDNESS FOR A TOY.

A Hindu child named Sitaram Dhondu, aged five years, and residing on the third floor of a house in Lohar Street, was amusing himself on Tuesday, with a toy motor car. He wound up the toy and placed it on the window sill to watch it run up and down. On loosening the spring the toy fell out and in endeavouring to save it he snatched at it and overbalancing himself fell out of the window from a height of thirty-five feet and died within a short time.

CRICKET AT RATNAGIRI.

The annual fixture between the Ratnagiri Comber Cricket Club and the Bombay New Hindu Cricket Club under the captainship of Mr. S. K. Divekar took place on the 24th and 25th instant. The visitors scored in their first venture 103 runs, Messrs. Chaudhari, Deesai, Dongre and Masurkar (junior) entering into double figures and accounting for the whole score, the remaining eight players failing to break their "duck." The home team replied with 90. The score would have been considerably higher had not the tail, consisting of five players, failed to wag in the dusk of evening which came on too early and in which three of their best hitters were disposed off with four deliveries without a single run being added.

During their second venture the visitors improved and made 140 with four wickets in hand. This time Mr. Chaudhari again carried out his bat for 47 and Messrs. Dongre, Divekar and Desai entered into double figures. The home team being given one hour and a half for a draw, the captain sent in the hitters first, reserving the steady batsmen till the last. The batsmen however, quickly collapsed and all were dismissed for 59, the visitors thus winning by 4 wickets and 49 runs.

For the home team Messrs. Kamat and Valli bowled well taking 5 and 6 wickets for 47 and 19 runs respectively, during the first innings of the visitors, the latter performed the hat-trick. During the second innings of the home team Parker did very well taking 7 wickets for 15 runs.

RADIOGRAM FOR THE PLASSY.

The Bombay Radio Office has been in touch with the transport Plassy since 9 p.m., yesterday. Radio messages will accepted up to 7 p.m., to-day as usual.

SWIMMING IN BOMBAY.

CATHEDRAL H. S. MEETING.

McClumpha Again Champion.

There was quite a good attendance yesterday at the Back Bay baths when the Cathedral School Swimming Club held its second annual Sports Meeting. Commencing at 12 noon, a long programme composed of senior and junior events took two hours to go through, but the interest was well sustained and it is a pity this particular form of sport has not been more popular in Bombay. Thanks are due to Mr. H. B. Hanna for the work he has done as Honorary Secretary, as also to the various officials who were Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, Messrs. T. A. Savage, M. Innes Ker, and D. Munro, as Judges; Mr. F. C. M. St. Paul as Starter; and Mr. A. P. Brewin as Time-keeper.

In the Senior events, C. McClumpha did remarkably well and carried off no less than four firsts including the Championship of Bombay. With a powerful Trudgeon stroke, there was nobody to even extend him in level races, he stands out on his own for the second year and had no difficulty in annexing Dr. Daly's prize for the best all-round Senior. That for Juniors given by Mr. H. B. Hanna went to Lawless, and one was glad to see Hainsworth and Cochrane in their respective classes win prizes as two who deserve encouragement.

In addition to the ordinary racing, variety was added by the introduction of a Cork and Box race and walking the Greasy Pole. The former was smartly done by the Seniors, but the Juniors found the task of getting a grip on the floating cork with their teeth before returning to drop it in a box. Naturally enough, the latter event caused a deal of amusement owing to the grotesque attitudes struck as competitors lost their balance and fell at awkward angles.

At the close, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. C. M. Barham, wife of Canon Barham.

Following are results of the various events:—

JUNIOR HANDICAP. 2 lengths.

First prize presented by Mr. D. McAlpin.
T. Lawless ..... 1.
D. McClumpha ..... 2.
Proctor ..... 3.
A good race, the two together all the way.
Time:—54secs.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY. (Open) 50 yards, (1½ lengths).

Prize, Silver Cup and Medal presented by C. S. S. C. If won three years in succession, this Cup may be kept by the winner.
C. McClumpha ..... 1.
Won easily by about eight yards.
Time:—26secs.

CORK AND BOX RACE. (Juniors).

C. McClumpha ..... 1.

CROK AND BOX RACE. (Juniors).

T. Lawless ..... 1.

DIVING. (Seniors).

First prize presented by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.
C. McClumpha ..... 1.
Schultz ..... 2.

DIVING. (Juniors).

First prize presented by Mr. T. A. Savage.
N. Michael ..... 1.
D. McClumpha ..... 2.
A very good exhibition.

LADIES. (1 length).

Prize prize presented by Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, Second and Third prizes presented by C. S. S. C.
Miss Hammell ..... 1.
Won easily.
Time:—30secs.

SENIOR HANDICAP. (2 lengths).

C. McClumpha ..... 1.
Schultz ..... 2.
Time:—30secs.

JUNIORS. (1 length).

First prize presented by Mr. E. Faulkner, Mus. Doc.
D. McClumpha ..... 1.
T. Lawless ..... 2.

OUTSIDE SCHOOL BOYS. (1 length).

S. Cooper (B. E. S.) ..... 1.
Willard (B. E. S.) ..... 2.

WALKING THE GREASY POLE. (Seniors and Juniors).

B. Pruce ..... 1.
C. McClumpha ..... 2.

SENIORS HANDICAP. (1 length).

First prize presented by Mr. H. R. Greaves.
Schultz (2secs) ..... 1.
C. McClumpha ..... 2.
Time:—19 secs.

TEAM RACE. (4 lengths).

Prizes presented by C. S. S. C.
Cathedral H. S. ..... 1.
Byculla E. Soc. ..... 2.
The winning team easily beat the two competing against them.

Prize for the best all-round Senior, presented by Dr. J. T. Daly.

C. McClumpha.

Prize for the best all-round Junior, presented by Mr. H. B. Hanna.

T. Lawless.

Prize for the Senior who has not won a prize but who deserves encouragement, presented by C. S. S. C.

I. Hainsworth.

Prize for the Junior who has not won a prize but who deserves encouragement, presented by Mr. H. B. Hanna.

T. Cochrane.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The following changes in the Customs Service will take place next month:—Mr. Gubbay, Collector of Bombay, proceeds on leave on 1st November, his place being taken by Mr. Whitty from Calcutta who will be relieved by Mr. Laird MacGregor.

The services of Mr. Howard, Collector at Calcutta will be required on the Committee which is to enquire into the transport facilities etc., of the port of Calcutta.

On return of Mr. Wolferston, Assistant Collector from Chittagong to Calcutta, Mr. Ward will be transferred to Rangoon.

B. P. R. A.

ATTACK PRACTICE BY INDIAN ARMY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Oct. 29.

The morning was devoted to the Championship entries in the tactical matches in Falling Plates, and Match 17, Individual Defence. In the afternoon, the attack practice by Indian Army was carried out. Each heat was keenly contested as usual. General Anderson, Commanding the Division, motored over to the camp in the afternoon accompanied by Sir Robert Scallon, to witness this competition which is considered the most popular team event of the programme.

Match 21.—Team Match extended Order Competition.—Distance about 600 to 300 yards.

1st, 29th Punjabis, "B" Team; 2nd, Jodhpur Imperial Lancers; 29th Punjabis, "C" Team and 41st Dogras tied for third place.

Match 17.—Championship Match, Individual Defence.—Distance 300 yards.

CLASSES A, B AND C.

1st Lce.-Corpl. Haley, King's Royal Rifles, points 27; 2nd Lce.-Sergt. Grace, Oxford and Bucks L. I. and Lce.-Corpl. Nash, Oxford and Bucks L. I. (tied), points 24; 4th Pte. Muskett, Royal Fusiliers and Pte. Ade, Lancashire Fusiliers (tied), points 22.

CLASSES D AND E.

1st Sepoy Ram Pershad, Bhopal Infantry and Lce. Havildar Jewan Singh, 29th Punjabis (tied), points 21; 3rd Sepoy Feroz Khan, 29th Punjabis and Rasaidar Abdul Aziz Khan (2) (tied), points 20; 5th Sepoy Namdar Khan, 108th Infantry, points 19.

Match 17.—Unlimited Entries.

CLASSES A, B AND C.

1st Pte. Woodman, 13th Hussars and Sergt. McNally, Connaught Rangers and Lce.-Corpl. Hawos, Leincester Regt., and Lce.-Corpl. Cody, Connaught Rangers and Lce.-Corpl. Fraser, Seaforth Highlanders, and Lce.-Corpl. Allwright, Royal Scots (tied), points 12.

CLASSES D AND E.

1st Lce. Havildar Jewan Singh, 29th Punjabis, points 18; 2nd Pte. Vishnuji Naik Bane, 116th Mahrattas, points 16; 3rd Jemadar Ganda Singh, 29th Punjabis and Lce. Havildar Ramnath Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles and Sepoy Mahomed Khan, Kashmir I. S. Infantry and Lce. Naik Magar Singh, 128th Pioneers (tied), points 12.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Lieutenant-Colonel Speranza, R.E., is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Meerut Division for employment as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, Meerut District.

Major Witman, No. 79 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, is transferred to No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Rangoon.

Captain Grissell, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, is appointed to the Adjutancy of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that regiment.

An exchange is approved between Lieutenant Wurtele, 93rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Hyderbad and Lieutenant Eden, 137th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Newcastle.

Captain W. M. Ogg, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant G. S. Cooper, 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, are ordered Home during the current trooping season on the completin of the tour of Foreign Service.

Lieutenant E. A. Browne, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, is appointed to the Kings African Rifles.

Major C. E. Andrews, Higland Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from the 18th November next.

Colone l (Temporary Major-General) G. M. Kirkpatrick will succeed Major-General Hamilton Gordan as Director of Military Operations, Army Head-Quarters, Simla.

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

Colonel, L. W. Shakespeare, Indian Army, to be Assistant Quarter-Master-General, 6th (Poona) Division, vice Colonel G. W. Mitchell, Indian Army, retired.

Colonel, I. H. V. Crow, British Service to be General Staff Officer, First Grade, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters, vice Colonel J. A. Turner, C.B., D.S.O., British Service retired.

Major S. Lethbridge R. A. Ordnance Officer, to be Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions Kirkee, vice Lieut.-Col. G. A. Oldfield R. A. vacated.

Major C. Kaye, C.I.E., 21st Punjabis, to be a General Staff Officer Second Grade, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters vice Major H. W. Jackson 90th Punjabis vacated.

Major G. Tate M.B., I.M.S., to be Surgeon to His Excellency Sub-Pro-Tem, vice Major A. E. J. Lister M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., vacated.

Capt. A. J. McCulloch 8th Dragoon Guards to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General 9th (Secunderabad) Division, vice Major Wooldrige 109th Infantry vacated.

Capt. J. F. H. Anderson, 31st, Duke of Cannaught's Own Lancers to be an Assistant Superintendent, Army Remount Department.

Capt. W. H. Anderson, 3rd Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry to be a Superintendent, Army Remount Department.

Capt. F. D. R. Seaton, 12th Infantry to be Recruiting Officer for Rajputana and Central India, Mussalmans and Hindus, vice Major A. G. M. Hogg, 42nd Regiment, vacated.

F. RAYS.

A DISCOVERY TO EXPLODE WIRELESSLY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent cables:—It was recently announced that an Italian Engineer, Ulivi, has discovered what are named "F. Rays" by means of which it is possible wirelessly to explode powder at any distance without any apparatus at the powder end. The "Daily Telegraph's" Portsmouth correspondent now states that the British Naval experts have experimented with Ulivi's system and have seriously damaged the cruiser Terpsichore. The range was not stated.

AT A JAPANESE INN.

OFFICIAL TARIFF FOR FOREIGNERS.

EXPERIENCES AT FUJI.

Mr. W. Archer who had adopted the non-de-plume "Don" writes the following interesting tales of his Travels in Japan:—

It was raining when we reached Gotemba and took off our boots at the entrance of the inn. I had never before stayed at a Japanese inn, and this one, so my friend assured me, was a bad specimen of the class. Certainly it was disorderly and dirty. It was also overcrowded. But that was inevitable, for a thousand pilgrims in a day were landing at Botemba station. Men and women, young and old, grandparents, parents, children come flocking in to climb the great mountain. The village street is lined with inns; and in front of each stood a boy with a lantern hailing the new arrivals. We were able, in spite of the crowd, to secure a room to ourselves, and even, with difficulty, some water to wash in—too many people had used and were using the one bath! A table and a chair were provided for the foreigner, and very uncouth they looked in the pretty Japanese room. But a bed was out of the question. One had to sleep on the floor among the fleas. Certainly it was not comfortable; but it was amusing. From my room in the upper storey I looked into the whole row of rooms in the inn opposite, thrown open to the street, with their screens drawn back. One saw families and parties a dozen or more in a room, dressing and undressing, naked and clothed, sleeping, eating, talkgin; all, of course, squatting on the floor, with a low stool for a table, and red-lacquered bowls for plates and dishes. How people manage to eat rice with chop-sticks will always be a mystery to me. For my own part, I cannot even—but I will not open that humiliating chapter.

Of the night, the less said the better. I rose with relief, but dressed with embarrassment; for the girl who waited on us selected the moment of my toilet to clean the room. It was still raining hard, and we had decided to abandon our expedition, for another night in that inn was unthinkable. But, about eleven, a glean of sum encouraged us to proceed, and we started on horseback for the mountain. And here I must note that by the "official tariff, approved by the police," a foreigner is charged twice as much for a horse as a Japanese. If one asks why, one is calmy informed that a foreigner, as a rule, is heavier! This is typical of travel in Japan; and there have been moments when I have sympathised with the Californians in their discrimination against the Japanese. Those moments, however, are rare and brief, and speedly repented of.

Naturally, as soon as we had started the weather clouded over again. We rode for three hours at a foot pace, and by the time we left our horses and began the ascent on foot we were wrapped in thick, cold mist. There is no difficulty about climbing Fuji except the fatigue. You simply walk for hours up a steep and ever-steeper heap of ashes. It was perhaps as well that we did not see what lay before us, or we might have been discouraged. We saw nothing but the white-grey mist and the purple-grey soil. Except that, looming out of the cloud just in front of us, there kept appearing and vanishing a long line of pilgrims, with peacked hats, straw mats for coats, straw sandals, winding along with their staffs, forty at least, keeping step, like figures in a frieze, like shadows on a sheet, like spirits on the mountain of Purgatory, like anything but solid men walking up a hill. So for hours we laboured on, the slope becoming steeper every step, till we could go no further, and stopped at a shelter to pass the night. Here we were lucky. The other climbers had halted below or above, and we had the long, roomy shed to ourselves. Blankets, a fire of wood, and a good meal restored us. We at warming and congratulating ourselves, when suddenly our guide at the door cried out. We hurried to see, and what a sight it was! The clouds lay below us and a starlit sky above. At our feet the mountain fell away like a cliff, but it fell rather to a glacier than a sea—a glacier infinite as the ocean, yawning in crevasses, billowing in ridges; a glacier not of ice, but of vapour, changing from as one watched, opening here, closing, there, rising, falling shifting, while far away, at the uttermost verge, appeared a crimson crescent, then a red oval, then a yellow globe, swimming up above the clouds, touching their lights with gold, deepening their shadows, and spreading, when it rose, a lake of silver fire over the surface of the tossing plain.

We looked till it was too cold to look longer, then wrapped ourselves in quits and went to sleep. At midnight I woke. Outside there was a strange moaning. The wind had risen; and the sound of it in that lonely place gave me a shock of fear. The mountain, then, was more than a heap of dead ashes. Presences haunted it; powers indifferent to human fate. That wind had blown before man came into being, and would blow when he had ceased to exist. It moaned and roared. Then it was still. But I could not sleep again, and lay watching the flicker of the lamp on the long wooden roof, and the streaks of moonlight through the chinks, till the collie lit a fire and called us to get up. We started at four. The clouds were still below, and the moon above. But she had moved across to the west. Orion had appeared, and a new planet blazed in the east. The last climb was very steep and our breath very scant. But we had other things than that to think of. Through a rift in a cloud to the eastward dawned a salmon-coloured glow; it brightened to fire; lit up the clouds above and the clouds below; blazed more and intolerably, till, as we reached the summit, the sun leapt into view and sent a long line of light down the tumultuous sea of rolling cloud.

How cold it was! And what an atmosphere inside the highest shelter, where sleepers had been packed like sardines and the newly kindled fire filled the fetid air with arid smoke! What there was to be seen we saw—the crater, neither wide nor deep; the Shinto temple, where a priest was intoning prayers; and the Post Office, where an enterprising Government sells picture-postcards for triumphant pilgrims to despatch to their friends. My friend must have written at least a dozen, while I waited and shivered with numbed feet and hands. But after an hour we began the descent, and quickly reached the shelter where we were to breakfast. Thence we had to plunge again into the clouds. But before doing so we took a long look at the marvellous scene—more marvellous than any view of earth; icebergs tossing in a sea, mountains exhaling and vanishing, magic castles and palaces towering across infinite space. A step, and once more the white-gey mist and the purple-grey soil. But the clouds had moved higher and it was not long before we saw to the south cliffs and sea, to the east the gleam of green fields, running up, under cloud-shadows, to mountain ridges and peaks. And so back to Gotemba, and our now odious inn.

We would not stop there. So we parted, my friend for Tokyo, I for Kyoto. But timetables had been fallacious, and I found myself landed at Numatsa, with four hours to wait for the night train, no comfort in the waiting-room, and no Japanese words at my command. I understood then a little better why foreigners are so offensive in the East. They do not know the language; they find themselves impotent where their instinct is to domineer; and they visit on the Oriental the ill-temper which is really produced by their own incompetence. Yes, I must confess that I had to remind myself severely that is was I, and not the Japanese, who was stupid. At last the station-master came to my rescue—the station-master always speaks English. He endured my petulance with the unfailing courtesy and patiepce of his race, and sent me off at last in a rickshaw to the beach and a Japanese hotel. But my troubles were not ended. I reached the hotel; I bowed and smiled to the group of kew-towing girls; but ho wto tell them that I wanted a bath and a meal? Signs were unavailing. We looked at one another and laughed, but that did not help. At last they sent for a student who knew a little English. I could have hugged. "It is a great pitty," he said, "that these people do not know English." The pity, I replied, was that I did not know Japanese, but his courtesy repudiated the suggestion. Could I have a bathing costume? Of course! And in a quarter of an hour he brought me a wet one. Where could I change? He showed me a room; and presently I was swimming in the sea, with such delight as he only can know who has ascended and descended Fuji without the chance of a bath. Returning to the inn, I wandered about in my wet costume seeking vainly the room in which I had changed. Laughing girls pushed me here, and pulled me there, uncomprehending of my pantomime, till one at last, quicker than the rest, pulled back a slide, and revealed the room I was seeking. Then came dinner, soup, fried fish, and rice; and—for my weakness—a spoon and fork to eat them with. The whole house seemed to be open, and one looked into every room, watching the ways of these gay and charming people.

At last I paid—to accomplish *that* by pantomime was easy,—and said good-bye to my hostess and her maids who bowed their heads to the ground and smiled as though I had been the most honoured of guests instead of a clumsy foreigner, fit food for mirth. A walk in a twilight pine wood, and then back to the station, where I boarded the night train, and slept fitfully until five, when we reached Kyoto, and my wanderings were over. How I enjoyed the comfort of the best hotel in the East! But also how I regretted that I had not long ago learnt to find comfort in the far more beautiful manner of life of Japan!

TO IMPROVE TROOPING ARRANGEMENTS.

EMBARKING OFFICERS TO INTERCHANGE DUTIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

With a view to improving the trooping arrangements in India, the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme under which the embarking staff officers at Bombay and Karachi will during the first year of their appointments be interchanged for a few weeks, and during the second year be deputed for one month's duty at the War Office and Southampton.

The officer going home on deputation will embark on one transport as Adjutant and return in another as Quartermaster so as to gain a through insight into the conditions on boardship.

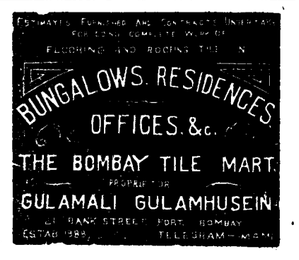
Major H. A. V. Cummins, D. A. A. and Q. M. G. Bombay Brigade, proceeds Home on this duty in the Plassey, leaving Bombay on the 7th November, 1913.

SIR CHARLES CLEVELAND.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Sir Charles Cleveland will return from leave this week and ressume charge of the Criminal Intelligence Department from Mr. Hughes Buller who reverts to Bengal.



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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MACEWAN—October 12th, at 5, Wood St., Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. MacEwan, a daughter.

MORWOOD—October 12th, at Eversley House Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morwood, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Shahjahanpur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TOMS—HOLDER—October 12th, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. A. B. F. Cole, Frazer Woodland Toms, Indian Police, to Dorothy Constance, second daughter of the late Thomas Frederick Holder and Mrs. Holder of Madeira.

DEATH.

ROSS—October 14th, at London, Lydia Debonnair, wife of Colonel George Campbell Ross.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 30, 1913.

INDIANS AND THE P. W. D.

We have on previous occasions drawn attention to the inferior status and the disabilities of Indians in the Public Works Department and the acute discontent arising therefrom among the members of the Provincial Branch of the department who, though mainly recruited by a severe competitive examination and performing exactly the same duties as their *confreres* in the Imperial Branch, have been gradually relegated to the cold shade of official neglect. The constitution of the Public Works Department will shortly form the subject of enquiry by the Royal Commission on Public Services, the members of which arrive in India to-morrow. In this connection it is of interest to recall that so far back as 1845, and before Macaulay's famous Educational policy was accepted and promulgated in India, the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee was started to train civil engineers for this country and to supplement the training of military engineers who were then mostly in charge of the Public Works Department. The institution owed its inception to Sir Proby Cantley R.A., Inspector-General of Irrigation, Northern India, and to Mr. Thomason, then Lieutenant of the Province of Agra. In the course of twenty years the Roorkee College acquired a sound reputation and engineers trained at Roorkee were eagerly requisitioned not only in this country but also in foreign countries, notably in Egypt, where Sir William Garstin, a Roorkee man, made his reputation as an authority on irrigation. Thus the development of the great system of public works in this country was, in a large measure, due to the work of engineers recruited from Roorkee and of military engineers locally trained in that institution. The idea of establishing a special college for the recruitment of the Public Works Department officer from Home was discussed in the seventies, up to which period students from England used to come out to Roorkee for training, and when it was finally decided to establish the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill in the early seventies, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, gave the following assurance in his Convocation address to the Allahabad University in 1875:—

"But apart from personal associations, there is a reason which renders the present moment one of public interest; the establishment in England of an Engineering College for India has unsettled the minds of the public here as to the prospects of this institution and the continuance to it of the patronage of Government. It has been a subject of much anxiety to myself and of correspondence with the Government of India. It is, therefore, with sincere satisfaction that I am able to announce to you, and through you to those without who are interested in the Thomason College, that the institution at Cooper's Hill will in no degree affect the relations of the Government of India with this College, nor the employment which has been hitherto guaranteed to its more successful students. Between the two seminaries there will be no opposition or antagonism. The requirements of this great country are ample for both. I am sure that you will all, with me, be thankful to the Governor-General-in-Council for the justice which has thus been rendered to Roorkee College."

This assurance, however, was ignored when the question was taken up by the Public Services Commission of 1886. It will be noticed that by the time that Commission instituted its enquiries Cooper's Hill College had already been more than twenty years in existence, had supplied a very large number of engineers compared with recruits from the Indian colleges, and an *esprit de corps* had grown up amongst the officers obtained from that College which adversely affected the evidence recorded by the Commission of 1886 in connection with the Public Works Department recruits from the Indian institution. On the recommendations of that Commission, the Government instituted the Provincial Service in 1892, the effect being the curtailment of the prospects of recruits from Indian colleges. It will thus be seen that, in spite of the Government of India Act 1883, and the Royal Proclamation of 1857, which were distinctly meant to enhance the rights and privileges of educated Indians and, in spite of the declared intention of the appointment of the Public Services Commission of 1886 to open further careers of usefulness and to advance the prospects of educated Indians, the introduction of the Provincial Engineer Service, deprived the *alumni* of Indian colleges of what they had possessed up to that time, namely, full equality with their contemporaries from England. The introduction of the Provincial Engineer Service, again, besides disturbing vested rights, established a system by which the place of recruitment alone became the criterion of eligibility for the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department.

The first batch of Provincial engineers from Roorkee passed out in 1895 and they immediately began to submit representations and memorials to Government. When the division of the Public Works Service took place in 1908, and what was probably intended to be the deathblow to the prospects of Indian College Engineers was suddenly struck, and the Imperial and Provincial Engineers, who were up till then borne on the same list of seniority, were by a stroke of the pen ordered to be borne on separate lists,—thus relegating the latter to a distinctly lower class,—and the members of the Provincial Service were offered a tempting bait in the shape of a slight and proportionally much less increase in emoluments as compared with those of the Imperials they were asked to elect for the new conditions of service. This method however, of inviting the Indian College Engineers to commit themselves to a suicidal course of conduct entirely failed and discontentment in the Service was increased to so great an extent, and the claims of the Indian College Engineers to their former status were so far pressed home, that the Government had to go back on the position taken up by them in 1908 and to promulgate their scheme of 1912. The Provincial Engineer Service, therefore, now stands on exactly the same footing as compared with the Imperial Engineer Service as it stood before 1908, and the scheme of 1912 is at best only a partial solution, as admitted by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons. We are informed that when the announcement of the appointment of the Royal Commission was made, the Association of the Indian College Engineers took steps to present their case before the Commission. In September of last year they elected Messrs. Brailey and Advani, Executive Engineers in the United Provinces and Bombay respectively, by the unanimous votes of all Provincial Engineers throughout India and Burma, as co-opted members to sit on the Commission at all centres where they intend to record evidence, to represent and safeguard the views and interests of the Provincial Service. We understand the Association promptly communicated this decision to the Royal Commission and prayed for its acceptance; also that they addressed the Government of India and the various Local Governments and Administrations to accept it. But against these reasonable expectations the Government of India have nominated local members in each province as co-opted commissioners to act on behalf of the Provincial Engineers, without even consulting the latter as to the appointment of their counsel. We confess we are totally unable to understand what objection there can possibly be to acceding to this unanimous request of the entire body of Provincial Engineers in the country, if the enquiry by the Royal Commission is to be at all complete and impartial. Both Messrs. Brailey and Advani have excellent records of service, command equal confidence both with the Government and with the members of their service who have unanimously selected them, and, we understand, have had the advantage of several years' residence and training in England. It is further to be noted that some of the officers nominated as co-opted members to represent the interests of Provincial Engineers do not even belong to the Provincial Service, but to the Imperial, and it is difficult to imagine what led the Government to believe that the interests of the Provincial Engineers would best be served by members of a service other than their own. It need hardly be stated that this is absolutely against the instructions of the Royal Commission. Again, the Governments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of Madras have not even allowed the members of the Provincial Engineer Service to elect their own representative witnesses as has been done by the other Provinces and the Railway Board, and as is distinctly required by the instructions sent by the Royal Commission from London in this connection, but have instead nominated witnesses for them, a proceeding obviously open to serious objection. These irregularities certainly call for an enquiry, and how far the Governments concerned will be able to justify their action remains to be seen.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

The remarkable progress already made in the application of wireless telegraphy to the needs of Indian commerce is a hopeful indication that the day is not remote when India will be linked closely to the projected great Imperial chain of wireless stations, thus affording another medium of keeping in touch with every part of the Empire. When the new stations at Madras, Secunderabad, Peshawar and Quetta, which are to be built in the course of the current financial year, are completed, we shall have altogether nineteen wireless stations in India, of which eight will be situated inland, the remainder being on the coast. It appears from the Report of the Indian Telegraph Department issued recently that, though there is no lack of work for the coast stations, there appears to be some difficulty in affording the inland stations regular work, so that the actual number of messages dealt with by them affords no idea of their capacity. The number of messages of all kinds disposed of by the ten coast stations during the last official year was 68,729, an increase of over 3,000 messages during 1911-13, while during the two years the number of messages exchanged with ships grew from 2,506 to 3,857. Arrangements have been made to furnish the coast stations with a daily telegram from the Meteorological Department of weather conditions in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Another interesting piece of information mentioned in the Report, demonstrating the greater efficiency of wireless telegraphy by night than by day, is that during the past winter the newly opened Karachi station was frequently able to read, at night, the signals of a station in Northern Europe. The public will further be interested to learn that the station in Butcher Island, Bombay, which possesses a working range of six hundred miles, is working satisfactorily and that a large increase has been recorded in the number of ships fitted with wireless apparatus. Already most of the passenger steamers plying regularly in Indian waters are fitted with wireless apparatus, and the recent disaster on the Volturno, with its further proof of the value of wireless telegraphy in times of peril, will doubtless hasten the day when it will be compulsory for all ocean-going steamers to carry installations. At present around the Indian coast are six stations which keep open permanently to receive distress and other signals from ships These stations have working ranges sufficient to cover a large portion of the Bay of Bengal and the north-eastern portion of the Arabian Sea, and as soon as the Madras station is opened, practically the whole of the Bay will be within the reach of a coast wireless station.

DAY BY DAY.

The New Royal Commission.

As predicted a few days ago Lord Sydenham is to be chairman of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases. Lord Sydenham's great ability and indomitable energy mark his selection to preside over this important enquiry as an excellent one. Sir David Brynmore Jones, is a well-known Welsh Member of Parliament, who at present represents Swansea District. He was a member of the Welsh Church Commission, has edited a book of sermons and has written historical works on Wales, and the Welsh people. SirKenelm Digby was formerly Permanent Under Secretary of the Home Office. Sir Almeric Fitzroy is a clerk of the Privy Council. Sir John Collie and Sir Malcolm Morris are well-known doctors who have made a special study of venereal and kindred diseases, while Canon Horsley and the Rev. Scott Lidgett are two distinguished divines, Anglican and Methodist respectively, specially qualified to deal with a social problem of this character. The remaining member of the Commission, Mr. Phillip Snowden, is, of course, the well-known Labour Member.

Mrs. Creighton.

The most notable woman member of the Commission is Mrs. Creighton, widow of the late Bishop of London. She is a former President of the National Union of Women Workers and has filled a prominent position for many years past as an authority on all social questions in which the interests of her sex are strongly involved. A woman of both scholarly and practical interests, she is a brilliant writer and a charming speaker. Like many other women interested in social work, she has recently entered quite a new field, and is now chiefly engaged with the operations of the Insurance Act. She holds the highest position accorded to any woman under the Act, that of member of the Joint Committee for National Insurance.

A Link with the Past.

A real link with the past is broken by the death of Viscount Sidmouth, which has occurred at the patriarchial age of ninety. He was a grandson of the famous Mr. Addington, who was Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after his elevation to the Peerage, Lord President of the Council and Home Secretary. The late Viscount served for eleven years in the Royal Navy, which he entered in the year of Queen Victoria's accession, and from which he retired no less than sixty-five years ago. He had a very short career as a member of the House of Commons in the sixties, his representation of Devizes in the Conservative interest having been cut short by his succession to the Peerage in 1864. The Addingtons are a family of long-lived people. The deceased peer's three sisters, born in 1833, 1837 and 1839 respectively, all survive him, and he leaves three sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom is sixty-four and the youngest fifty-three. The new peer is little known, having like his father lived a retired country life.

An Invisible Destroyer.

If the statement of the "Daily Telegraph's" Portsmouth correspondent, just cabled to India, that the naval experts' experiments with the new discovery F-Rays have been successful is correct, we may take it that this invisible force is destined to revolutionise the science of war. F-Rays is said to be made up of electrical oscillations, and the discoverer, Signor Ulivi, an Italian engineer, claims that the rays can cause the explosion of gunpowder and kindred explosives at any distance. The inventor says his machine is light, portable, small, and easily fixed in the cabin of a ship or mounted on a motor-car. Naturally its use is equally possible on land and sea, as F-Rays can cause explosions in the magazine of a battleship as well as in a fortress or even artillery on the march. F-Rays, too, can be used against dirigibles provided they have a metal framework. Thus the Zeppelin airships could be easily blown up, as the sparking of the metal would cause an explosion of the gas envelopes. Full details of the efforts of several European Governments to buy Ulivi's wonderful machine, the enormous destructive power of the Rays, and the experiments hitherto undertaken were given in this paper on Tuesday.

Devali Illuminations.

Last night almost all the principal business houses, markets and private residences in the Indian part of this town were illuminated with electric and gas lights and the orthodox oil lamps. In former years the Devali illuminations in Bombay were made on a grand scale and people came from up-country to see them, but of recent years the illuminations have been on a more limited scale. This year, owing to the financial crisis which has upset the minds of the Hindu commercial community, who are foremost in the celebration of the festival, the illuminations were not up to the standard of the last few years. The procession of carriages of people going out to see the illuminations was a comparatively small one and the rush and the turmoil associated with such occasions was in a marked degree smaller, than was witnessed even last year. The multi-coloured electric lights produced a splendid affect, but the introduction of powerful modern lamps greatly spoils the picturesqueness of the mild little fairy oil lamps.

Miss Maud Allan's Season.

The plan for the Maud Allan Cherniavsky season will be opened at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday next at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s. The first performance takes place on November 24, at the Royal Opera House. Only six Recitals in all will be given in Bombay.

To-night at the Royal Opera House.

Bombay will welcome the return of the Bandmann Opera Company, who open a season to-night at the Royal Opera House, with more than usual cordiality, for the period of blank in the local theatrical world has been a long one, and everyone will be glad to see the Opera House open again with Musical Comedy. "Autumn Manœuvres" the piece to be presented to-night and to-morrow was originally a Viennese piece, but in its English version it has been so trasformed by Mr. Henry Hamilton and a large company of English composers and lyricists, including Mr. Howard Talbot and Mr. Lionel Monckton, that its own father in Vienna would hardly know it. The central figure of the piece is Captain Withers of the Broadshire Territorials, a grocer by trade and inheritance, who finds himself suddenly thrown amid the officers of a crack cavalry regiment at a large country house, during manœuvres. This part is played by Mr. Alfred Frith, in whose hands it has become an inimitable creation. Judging by the reputation which the Bandmann Company's performance of the piece has gained in Calcutta and elsewhere, it provides an evening of hilarious entertainment in which Mr. Frith is at his highest level of humour, which is saying a great deal. The mounting of this piece, we are told, provides a series of splendid stage pictures.

The Ayodhya Riots.

According to a Cawnpore telegram, the local Hindu Sabha is organising a deputation to Sir James Meston with a view to represent Hindu feeling on the question of cow-killing at Ayodhya, a city of great sanctity in Hindu estimation. We have also received a communication from the Behar Hindu Association, of Muzaffarpur, that a memorial is being prepared to be sent to the Viceroy asking His Excellency for the same clemency with regard to the imprisoned rioters in the cow-killing disturbances at Ayodhya as was done in the Cawnpore affair. The case of the Ayodhya rioters, mostly *Sadhus*, is on all fours with that of the Mahomedans released. The cause of suffering in their case was cow-slaughter, as in the Cawnpore one it was the demolition of a portion of the mosque. To the Hindus the cow is an animal of universal veneration, to the Mahomedans the mosque is a sacred object. The sacrifice of a cow is as detestable and offensive to the Hindu as any interference with a mosque building is to a Mahomedan. Ayodhya and Cawnpore were places where riots took place over these two respective affairs. In both cases religious intensity had to pay its price, says the "Behar Standard," and those persons who were considered to have contributed to a breach of the public peace were arrested and tried, but the final results have been different. Hence the agitation, which appears to be growing stronger.

Beautifying Bombay.

It is with pleasure and interest that one notices the elaborate horticultural changes which have practically been completed in the basin of the Flora fountain, which for some years was bare of any embellishment. The tastefully laid out beds in different shades of green which surround the statue of the goddess Flora brighten the open space in the Fort where so many highways meet and form a pleasurable substitute for the fountain which has been only rarely known to flow. The beauty spots which our civic fathers have determined to place in the city's open spaces, however, reach completion slowly, and since the Tramway Company deviated and reorganised their route at the Bhattia Bang, the space which they left for proposed conversion into an oasis of beauty has remained a chaotic wilderness, for some months, in which the statue of the late Dr. Blaney, gagged and bound, appears to be tossed about like a derelict. One talks about the distinguished dead turning in their graves, when their memories are indifferently treated, and surely few statues have encountered more vicissitudes than Dr Blaney's. We trust that the work will soon be proceeded with, and that Dr. Blaney's statue will soon rest on a permanent pedestal in the midst of arrangements of trees and plants which will add to the impressiveness of one of the finest sites architecturally in Bombay. Reform in road mending has been making rapid strides in Bombay, and, better late than never, the whole of Customs House Road and its continuation along Frere Road to the Docks has been re-made. This road is an important trade thoroughfare from the Cotton Green to the Docks, and the renovation was much wanted, as all travellers in carriages or motor cars found to their discomfort and to the detriment of their tyres.

THE NEW DELHI.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN ART ADVISER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

No successor has yet been selected to replace Col. Sir Swinton Jacob as India Art Adviser to the Delhi Committee. It is understood that the Government of India are in communication with the Archaeological Department to secure the services of a master craftsman. Col. Sir Swinton Jacob has also made several suggestions for a suitable man, which are also under consideration.

His refusal to serve on the Committee will certainly cause disappointment to exponents of Indian architecture, but every effort will be made to secure the services of a competent substitute.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

The annual treat given to the boys by the members of the Managing Committee on account of the Divali holidays took place on Wednesday 29th instant. The premises were prettily decorated for the occasion. The boys cited songs and performed various gymnastic exercises. There were also cricket and foot-ball matches among them during the day.

The Secretary, Mr. K. R. Jayeker, then addressed the boys. Among other things he observed that the prime object of the school as to rescue from a career of crime boys who had been convicted of offences against the law, and to educate and train them in such a manner that when they left the Institution they would be fitted to enter on the battle of life with every prospect of earning an independent livelihood and becoming, not only capable artisans, but trustworthy and loyal members of society. He exhorted them to the blessings conferred upon them by Government, the keen interest shewn in their welfare by the Managing Committee and their Chairman, Lieut.-Col. J. Lloyd Jones, M.B., I.M.S. After this the boys sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers for the King-Emperor and the Royal Family.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

POSITION STILL GLOOMY

STILL FURTHER FAILURES ANTICIPATED-

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION.

MOORAT SETTLEMENT.

The financial crisis in Bombay had by no means subsided yesterday and though the day was a public holiday, it was stated that a very big Marwari firm, whose hundies had been so far respected by all the banks in Bombay, and which has been carrying on busineess in cotton, wheat, seed, silver, etc., has been tottering. The liabilities of this firm are said to be over one crore of rupees and its failure would affect the whole Marwari Bazaar.

The situation in the Pearl Market is the same. It is now reported that about five big merchants will fail and will file their petitions in insolvency to-morrow, when the High Court re-opens. It is further stated that one Hindu merchant, who was connected with Sheikh Abdur Rehman, had actually filed his petition but before he swore to it he made up his mind to withdraw it. The petition, however, was numbered by the Insolvency Office and the Chief Clerk, Mr. R. B. Patel, thought that it could not be now withdrawn without the permission of the Court. The petition is therefore lying unsworn in the Insolvency Office. This merchant is one of the pearl syndicate and it is now believed that every member of this syndicate will fail and it is, therefore, conjectured that this particular merchant may not withdraw his petition.

THE PEARL FAILURES.

The failure of the pearl syndicate has of course hard hit the banks which have advanced money on the security of pearls.

In this connection it may be stated that the Directors of the Bombay Merchants' Bank have passed a resolution to take this Bank into voluntary liquidation with a view to reconstruction. November 20th has been fixed for a shareholders' meeting to consider the proposal. The proposal of the Board is to reconstruct the Bank on a better footing after taking it into liquidation. It is stated that this step has become necessary in view of the extraordinary circumstances prevailing at present, though an assurance is given that the depositors' money is quite safe.

THE SHARE MARKET.

As stated in yesterday's "Chronicle," the position of the Share Market becomes worse every day, yesterday evening when the Market opened for two hours for "Moorat" transactions, great depression was noticeable. In accordance with a previous order of the Board, "vaida" business was not done at all, but cash business too was very little and as compared with other years it was about an anna in a rupee.

The Market opened very gloomily and quotations began at very low rates. The "Specie" shares which was quoted at between 35 and 40 on Monday opened at 33 and soon went down to 31½. They again rallied a little, however, and afterwards remained steady at 32. "Fazul" opened at 420, went down to 412½, and then again came up to 415 and then to 420, at which rate they closed. "Davids" opened at 440, went down to 410 and closed at 430. "Swadeshi" opened at 1,450 and closed at 1,435. "Standards" fell to 1,110 and "Nagpore" to 1,875. "Petits which were the ruling shares of the Market were not quoted at all. Business was mainly done in "Fazul" and "David" shares and that too was mainly in settling the previous contracts. "Budla" was done is a very few cases and cash business was very slight. Settlement at a rate fifty rupees less than the rate recommended by the Board will now involve losses by all the Bull-operators and last night it was estimated that about half-a-dozen big brokers will have to leave the Market.

Uneasiness still prevails in other Markets and the failure of a sugar merchant is rumoured. One more trader in copper and brass has failed.

THE KARACHI SITUATION.

GENERAL FEELING OPTIMISTIC.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

The special correspondent of the "Sind Gazette" learns that the conditions in the piece-goods markets still continue dull. This is due to the Divali Festival which is now on and during which period no business is transacted publicly. At this season of the year it is usual for merchants to place fresh orders at home for their stock of goods for the coming season. This year there have been practically no orders whatever and on the contrary many firms are believed to have cancelled their former orders whenever they have been able to do so. This gives a very good indication of the tightness of the Money Market for the prices of piece-goods in Europe have gone up considerably and merchants by cancelling their orders have lost good bargains. There is a large stock of piece-goods in hand and the fortunate merchants who are able to hold those stocks, anticipate large profits in the near future as having practically the monopoly of the market, and no fresh goods coming in, they will be able to raise the price much higher than would have been the case under ordinary circumstances. This happy prospect for the few however depends on one important eventuality, the loosening of the money market, and though the general opinion in the market is that this will occur after the Divali, such a statement can only be regarded as optimistic. Business is expected to re-start on Friday. The bazaar is now in a state of religious gaiety and Devali decorations of every description brighten the somewhat dull looking enclosure where business is usually transacted.

PEOPLE'S BANK LIQUIDATOR.

PROPOSAL TO RESUME DOABA BANK.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

Mr. Dignasse, of Messrs. Niessen King and Simpson, Provisional Official Liquidator for the People's Bank has taken charge of the Bank from yesterday.

The Head Board and local directors of the Doaba Bank have held a meeting at which it was proposed to resume work on condition that the holders of fixed deposits agreed to extend their period of deposit by one year from date of maturity, and that depositors having floating accounts converted them into saving deposits.

CONFIDENCE IN THE BANKS.

A leading broker who was interviewed yesterday in connection with the present situation of the market, stated that in spite of the large failures that had taken place or may yet take place among merchants or brokers, the position of all the remaining banks in Bombay will not be affected in the least. The people are beginning to understand, he said, the bonafides of the banks to do their level best for the shareholders and depositors, and they are now showing more confidence.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

REASON FOR VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Oct. 29.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Hindustan Bank, Limited, to consider the future of the Bank, was held last evening at its head office here, Mr. Bhawanndas, Pleader, Dera Ismail Khan, presided. Mr. Daulat Ram, the Managing Director, then made a statement explaining why the Bank suspended payment. He said that the depositors' money was more or less safe and claimed that its management had been very economical. Some shareholders criticised the last point and made uncomplimentary personal references which were ruled out or order. After a prolonged and lively discussion it was resolved that the Bank should go into voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court, and that the directors of the proposed new People's Bank be requested to liquidate the Bank, but failing them, a new company to be styled the New Hindustan Bank be floated to liquidate it, and that the depositors are to receive the dues by six monthly instalments during the next two or three years. The amendments proposing the liquidation through the Court were negatived.

SPECULATOR'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

An inquest was held at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, on the body of Chaturbhoy Devchand.

The deceased who was a speculator in cotton and silver, lived on the second floor of a house in Hanuman Lane. It appears he had suffered heavy losses in speculation last year, his debts amounting to Rs. 15,000, and had recently incurred further losses and contracted debts to the extent of Rs. 3,000. To meet these he negotiated to raise a loan but having lost all his money he failed to get credit from anybody. Diven to desperation he committed suicide on Tuesday night by jumping out of a widow of his house. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday morning.

The deceased's son, Vandravan, and other relatives of his were present at the inquest and deposed to the deceased's pecuniary losses and his failure in obtaining a loan to cover these.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MUSSULMAN WORLD.

SUGGESTION OF A SCHOOL TO STUDY ITS RELATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Speaking in London, last night, Mr. James Bryce suggested the establishment of a school to study the Mussulman world, as it was extremely important for us to have the fullest comprehension of Islam in its relations to the Western civilisation. He thought that Cairo would be a good place for the school, which would do for the Mussulman world the same kind of work as the School of Rome did for Italy.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

REPEAL OF £3 TAX.

STATEMENT BY MR. SMUTS.

MR. GANDHI'S ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

REFUSAL TO RECONSIDER REPEAL.

"A PUBLIC DISASTER".

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PRETORIA, Oct. 28.

Replying to a telegram from the Coal-owners in Durban, Mr. Smuts denies Mr. Gandhi's allegations that the Government made promises to Mr. Gokhale with regard to the three-pound tax. He says that Mr. Gokhale made a strong point of the repeal of the tax. The Government replied that the tax was not important from a revenue standpoint and promised to consult the Natal members of the Parliament; and if they did not object on the grounds of policy, the Government would favourably consider the repeal of the tax.

The Government had faithfully carried out the promise, but tthe majority of the Natal members objected to the repeal except as regards women and children. The Government feel that to promise to repeal the tax in the present state of affairs would be a public disaster with consequences which could not be foreseen, and they are not disposed to consider it. With Mr. Gandhi, the repeal of the tax is an afterthought intended to influence the Natal Indians to whom the real grounds on which Mr. Gandhi started the Passive Resistance movement and which never included the tax question, did not appeal.

MR. GOKHALE'S INSISTENCE.

REITERATES BREACH OF FAITH.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 29.

With reference to the denial of the Government of South Africa that they had given a promise to Mr. Gokhale to repeal the £3 tax, the following telegrams have passed between Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Gandhi.

Telegram from Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gokhale: "Government deny having given you undertaking to repeal tax. Please cable."

Reply from Mr. Gokhale to Mr. Gandhi: "Definite assurance repeal tax. Asked for authority to make public announcement, Ministers said necessary mention first Natal members and suggested I should merely state that Ministers had promised most favourable consideration."

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

MOVEMENT DAILY SPREADING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has received the following cable from Mr. Dawood Mahomed, President of the Natal Indian Association:—The reports published in India of the important differences among the Indians here on the subject of Passive Resistance are much exaggerated. The hostility is confined only to a few of the community. An overwhelming majority is in favour of the movement which is spreading daily.

STRIKE IN COALFIELDS.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

DURBAN, Oct. 29.

The coalowners have decided to give strikers one day in which to return to work, otherwise other action will be taken.

A Natal Indian Association, distinct from the Natal Indian Congress, has been formed and has passed a resolution associating itself with the Passive Resistance Movement.

In a speech at Ermelo, General Smuts repeated his denial regarding the three pound tax. He added that Indians were being misled. Any Government worth its salt would put down its foot when attempts were made to coerce the public, because coercion could only lead to revolution.

THE KAISER.

EXPERIMENT OF FIRE-DAMP WHISTLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, Oct. 28.

The Kaiser, yesterday, inspected the Institute of Physical Chemistry and was shown a fire-damp whistle, invented by Professor Haber, and worked by an air-pump. A succession of throbbing notes indicates the presence of gas. The Kaiser hoped it would rid the mines of fire.

ULSTER "REBELLION."

LORD LONDONDERRY'S RETORT.

HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN READY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Lord Londonderry, speaking at Durham, said that Mr. Asquith had said that he would employ the English Army to shoot down Ulstermen. "Well, I will be there with them," said his Lordship. If Home Rule was passed, then a hundred thousand men were ready to resist it by armed force.

LAND CAMPAIGN AND DEER FORESTS.

TREASURY MAY CONSIDER PURCHASE.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Arising out of Mr. Lloyd George's attack on the deer forests in connection with the Land Campaign, the Duke of Sutherland wrote to the papers offering to sell 200,000 acres of deer forest at two pounds an acre. It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George has requested the Duke to repeat his offer to the Treasury with view to the consideration of its purchase.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

WON BY CANTILEVER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire:—

CANTILEVER	1
CHEERFUL	2
SANTAIR	3

Eighteen ran. Won by a head. Two lengths between second and third.

The betting at start was:—

33 to 1 against Cantilever.
33 to 1 against Cheerful.
100 to 9 against Santair.
Cantilever was ridden by Southey.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The probable starters in the Cambridgeshire with jockeys are:—

Maiden Erlegh	Walter Griggs.
Florist	Maher.
Light Brigade	Rickaby.
Lorenzo	Whalley.
Mercutio	Foy.
Fairy King	W. Huxley.
Bonbon Rose	Sharp.
Drinmore	Cheshire.
Santair	Martin.
Bluestone	Fox.
Osello	Donoghue.
Wisemac	Robbins.
Moscato	Herbert.
Jameson	R. Stokes.
Equanimity	Ledson.
Bugler	Marsh.
Cheerful	Cooper.

RUSSIAN PRESS PERCUTIONS.

INTERPELLATION ADOPTED BY DUMA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.

The Duma adopted by 149 votes to 106 an interpellation of the Constitutional Democrats drawing attention to the persecution of the press, especially in connection with the Beiliss trial.

M. Miliukoff, the leader of the Party, said that the persecution of the press had reached a climax in 1913, the authorities hoping thus to prevent publicity of the trial.

M. Purishkevitch, of the Extreme Right, said that the Duma had no right to become a meeting of sympathy with Jews, who were trying to cloak a crime which was exciting the whole of Europe.

EGYPTIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

GREAT INDIFFERENCE AT ELECTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The primary elections in Egypt for the reformed Legislative Assemby were marked by great indifference. For instance, only one tenth of voters polled in Alexandria and Cairo, and in one district nobody voted.

FREIGHT RATES FOR CONGO RUBBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.

The river freight rates for rubber on the Congo will be reduced by fifty per cent. from 1st December.

The Third Spoon Shoot of the Season will be held at Ghat Koper on Sunday next, the 2nd proximo. Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

ITALIAN ELECTION RIOTS.

FATAL BOMB-THROWING AFTER POLL.

LABOUR EXCHANGE MEMBERS ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Oct. 29.

After the declaration of the poll in Catania, bombs were thrown at the crowd. Four persons were injured, one fatally. Forty-one members of the Labour Exchange were arrested.

In the election riots at Naples, one person was killed, while one was killed and three were injured at Taranto owing to the collapse of a balcony during the demonstration.

MEXICO AND THE STATES.

POWERS TO CONSULT U. S. A. BEFORE FORMING POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

In response to the requests of Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, Great Britain, France and Germany have notified the United States that they will defer formulating a policy with regard to Mexico till they have exchanged views with the United States.

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMISSION.

ITS MEMBERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Royal Commission to enquire into venereal diseases has been appointed. Lord Sydenham is Chairman. The other members are:—Sir Brynmor Jones, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Almeric Fitzroy, Sir Malcolm Morris, Sir John Collie, Canon Hosley, Reverend Scott Lidgett, Mr. Snowden, M.P., Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Burgwin, Dr. Newsholme, Dr. Walker-Mott, Dr. Ernest Lane and Dr. (Mrs.) Scharlieb.

NEW ZEALAND.

NAVAL SUBSIDY TO BE DISCONTINUED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WELLINGTON, Oct. 28.

The Premier to-day announced that New Zealand will discontinue the naval subsidy and will take up greater responsibility. New Zealand has accepted the Imperial Government's offer of a light cruiser as a training-ship and desires a cruiser of the British type, which, if the Imperial Government is not able to provide it, the Premier recommends to be constructed in England at a cost of four hundred thousand, sterling. In the meantime the training of the New Zealanders has begun. The Naval administration will be under the Dominion in peace-time and under the control of the Admiralty in war-time. The Britishers on the Pacific, added the Premier, aim at naval supremacy in those waters, same as in Europe.

P. AND O. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

RESOLVED TO MEET COMPANY THROUGH GUILD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A meeting of forty P. and O. officers this afternoon resolved not to meet the Company except through the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. The Company announce that they are prepared to consider the representatins made by the officers themselves.

DIRECTORS CLIMBING DOWN AT ELEVENTH HOUR.

LONDON, Oct 29.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Directors of the P. and O. Company have, at the eleventh hour, climbed down from their haughty attitude towards the officers. The paper says it is extraordinary that a company so wealthy and prosperous should have been so slow in rendering justice to its servants. Great traditions attach to its service and it should have set an example to the less fortunate lines.

SAILING OF ARCADIA POSTPONED.

NO OBJECTION TO OUTSIDERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Arcadia has postponed sailing till Friday. The P. and O. Company have invited the officers of the Company to meet the Board of Directors at noon to-morrow to discuss the situation. The officers may select speakers from among themselves, but there will be no objection to a person not connected with the Service assisting them in stating their case.

ESPIONAGE IN AUSTRIA.

RUSSIAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

NETWORK OF RUSSIAN SPIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, Oct. 29.

The "Militaerische Rundschau" states that a Russian named Koet has been sentenced to death on a charge of espionage at Agram, he having been discovered while the town was under martial law. Investigation has proved that a regular network of Russian espionage exists in Austria.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA.

TAXATION ON ASIATICS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LOURENCO MARQUES, Oct. 28.

An Asiatic law will shortly be gazetted requiring all resident Asiatics to pay one pound annually, and newcomers eight pounds annually for three years, thereafter one pound annually. The law provides for the identification data which include photo and finger prints.

BAVARIAN REGENCY.

PROPOSAL OF KINGSHIP FOR PRESENT REGENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MUNICH, Oct. 28.

With a view to conferring the kingship on the present Regent, the Government has submitted to the Diet an addition to the Constitution terminating Regency and declaring the Throne vacant when, if ten years have elapsed after the institution of the Regency, there is no prospect of the King reassuming government owing to mental or physical infirmity.

ANOTHER ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

SIR E. SHACKLETON TO START IN 1914.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, speaking in London to-day, said he hoped to start on a further Antarctic expedition in 1914 with the same companions as accompanied him on the last expedition.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI'S ROMANCE.

MISS ELKINS MARRIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Miss Katherine Elkins, the heroine of the Duke of the Abruzzi's romantic suit, has been married at her mother's home to a Lawyer, Mr. William R. Hitt, who persisted in his courtship for seven years.

NAVAL GUNNERY TESTS.

WITNESSED BY WAR LORDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Mr. Churchill and other Lords of the Admiralty proceeded to Portland to-day to witness unprecedented gunnery tests.

The battles ip Empress of India fired all guns from four-inchers to thirteen-inchers.

SCHEME OF A MINING INSTITUTE.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The Governments of Bengal and Bihar are considering the scheme of establishing a Mining Institute in the colliery districts for the two Provinces. It has now been decided to appont a joint committee to advise on the scope, designation, and location of the Institution and to drawn up a scheme for its establishment and maintenance. Special attention should be given to the subjects to be taught, the class of students to be catered for and the standard of general education to be required to those seeking admission.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The death is announced of Viscount Sidmouth.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The death is announced of Andrew Paton, one of the oldest Liverpool cotton brokers.

Sir Reginald Craddock left Simla on Tuesday on his autumn tour, proceeding first to Delhi and Jubbulpur.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XXI*.)

INDIAN BANKING IN ITS INFANCY.

THE QUESTION OF A STATE BANK.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

In the evidence given by Messrs. Toomey and Fraser, we are able to acquaint ourselves with the view entertained in common by all the exchange banks of India save the Delhi Bank. Both witnesses had many years' experience in India by reason of their connection with their respective branches. As to sale of Council Bills the opinion was firmly held that the system in vogue was exceedingly satisfactory, and so far the exchange banks have no grievance, unlike the Chambers of Commerce. The system is well handled. The sales are up to requirements save in certain cases where a large sale is necessary. Those excess bills are sold at a premium. So far then the exchange banks consider that the excellent system in vogue is the result of many years' experience.

As to loans to Presidency Banks by Government, another of he hollow cry of the Chambers, the two representatives of the exchange banks were of opinion that it mattered little whether there was or there was not such lending. In England the monies of India are lent at interest by the Secretary of State for a short period, say, at the utmost for four or five weeks. Here in India, they want monies to be lent for the long period of three months, practically during the period of the full busy season. The question was asked:—"Suppose the practice was adopted and suppose that they had lent out considerable sums in India, do you think any difficulty would be caused on any occasion when they were unable to lend?" The answer was: "No, because the market has been getting on well enough without those Government loans". If, however, loans are to be made, the Exchange Banks would recommend that the rate of interest charged should be one per cent. below the bank rate. That would be the profit of the banks which would lend the monies to their customers at the bank rate on good securities. In reality then, it would seem that this is a matter not worth bothering for. The essential fact which the public learn from the experience of exchange banks is that the monetary market is able to get on well enough without the loans. So, here again, one discerns the hollowness of the cry of the Chambers. As we have stated from the very outset the time has now arrived when the Presidency Banks, which are certainly not in their swaddling clothes, should carry on their monetary business without any help from the Government. They are sufficiently strong and self-reliant. The Chambers have indeed been very shortsighted in demanding this concession so late in the day. Thirty or forty years ago there might have been some justification, seeing that banking resources and banking facilities were extremely limited. That condition not only does prevail but has given place to one in every way satisfactory from the public point of view, namely, the immense expansion of banking, despite the fact that their cash reserves, as the two witnesses shrewdly observed, were not so large for emergencies. But experience is a good teacher. Some of the banking failures at the present hour have made plain the absolute necessity of larger cash reserves to withstand temporary stringency of a severe character.

SWADESHI BANKS AND SHROFFS.

Chastened by experience the banks will certainly hold larger reserves in future which would inspire greater confidence than hitherto among investors. What is almost forgotten by those who look askance at what are called "Swadeshi" banks, that during the last fifteen or twenty years they have been widely instrumental in all parts of the country in attracting timid folk with small savings to place them with their banks. The small rills have so far been useful to fertihse what was once a barren soil. In other words banking, in however small a way, in many places where banking on the English system was entirely unknown before, has facilitated to a fair extent monetary accommodation for the small trading classes who formerly used to rely on borrowing at a high rate of interest from the local shroffs. The shroffs, great and small, in the rural and commercial life of numberless towns in India, have been of the greatest service. Their vocation is not gone. They have yet a most respectable clientele, poor but honest, whom they ably serve. If the interest rate is high, the risks are also great. But apart from the service which our new shroffing institutions on English principles are rendering,, they have also reasonable educating influence which is destined to be far reaching in its consequences later on. They have already taught the semi-illiterate and the timid to deposit with the banks and have thus showed the way against hoarding. The second concrete lesson inculcated is the greater prosperity than before of the town. Every rupee taken out of the hoard and put into circulation is profitable both to the individual and to the community at large, and so this important lesson is taught by our infant banks. It is a source of satisfaction of course. Human cupidity, which is everywhere the same, in the black-skinned, or white-skinned will sometimes bring disasters. But what of that? Have we not known that walking erect signifies only a series of falls for the child beginning to learn its lessons? Banking is in its infancy yet. Is it surprising if there are a series of falls now and again? They should be anticipated. But the time must come when the banks, arriving at the age of adolescence, will be strong and self-reliant. Let those who are now condemning swadeshi banking wholesale, owing to the lapses of some discreditable banking management, with which, of course, we have no sympathy, pause for a moment and recall the many stages of failures, disasters and so forth in England from the days of the South Sea Bubble to those of the Bank of England Charter Act of 1844. India, we should say, has not experienced anything of the evils of those failures save the gigantic one in Bombay in 1865. And if we look more closely we shall find that the Bank of England even in face of the Charter Act of 1844 had had three times to go to the Government to have the Act suspended during some grave historical crisis.

THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

We shall not weary the reader with a reiteration of the stock arguments *pro* and *con* touching the problem of accumulating in liquid gold the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve. Opinions have varied. Some, like the vociferous Mr. Webb, are all for retaining it in India, while there are others, more careful and thoughtful, who are for allowing a larger portion to remain in London, where alone, in times of stringency or famine, when Council Bills cannot be easily sold, as was the case, in 1907., gold is at once useful for the immediate purpose of the State. Here, the two representatives of the Exchange Banks have given most valuable and convincing testimony which should be read in the original text, in favour of a large retention, say ten millions sterling in London, despite all the questionings and cross-questionings of our good fried Sir Shapurji who has been showing himself as a master in the art of Currency sophistry. But let us at least quote the most pertinent answer made in reference to the questions in this subject: "A criticism has been advanced in some quarters as to the action of the Secretary of State in keeping the Gold Standard Reserve in this country. It has been urged that the reserve is kept in the country in the interest not of India but of London. What do you say on that?" The reply was "London is the only market where the Gold Standard Reserve should be kept." Then referring to Sir Shapurji's question which he pressed so hard on the two witnesses, Sir Shapurji asked whether 100 per cent. of the Reserve should not all be kept in gold. "As bankers you are not without experience as to what you would do with the money. It is not your practice to keep 100 per cent. in gold is it?" "No" was the laconic reply. "What do you do in practice? Do you not have in your front line cash, then money at call, then short dated securities and then investments?" "Yes." "You would not dream of keeping 100 per cent. in gold?" "I would not dream of keeping it all in gold. I think that would be too wasteful and extravagant." That was an elegant extinguisher for Sir Shapurji.

A HARD NUT TO CRACK.

As to the establishment of the State Bank, the representatives of the Exchange Banks were quite opposed. They had good reasons for their opinion. In the first place they did not know what more the State Bank would do than what is being conjointly done by the State in co-operation with the Presidency Banks. Secondly, as to Council Bills they were perfectly satisfied with the existing system. Thirdly, no greater efficiency could be imparted to the management of the Paper Currency than that by the Government of India. Not only is it efficient but well controlled. That much cannot be averred of the proposed bank. Again, it was problematical whether a bank, even with 5 millions sterling, could earn a fair profit, because it was the case in India that the best months of profit were only the three of the busy season during which there has been occasional stringency. The Presidency Banks could easily obviate it by increasing their present capital to a certain limited amount. Viewed from all points the State Bank practically would be a white elephant on the hands of the State. That was the opinion of the Exchange Banks. But they at once acknowledged that the Bank should run counter to their own interests if the new situation was allowed to do exchange business. Practically the banks were laid out for the accommodation of the foreign trade and the concession, if given to the State Bank, would in reality be tantamount to a monopoly of transactions in exchange, and so far the avocation of the banks now established for half a century will be gone. Here it was a question of vested interests. But we will not again refer to this most controversial subject on which opinions are widely divided. The hardest nut for the Commission to crack will be this. Speaking entirely from the point of view of the public we should suggest that the Commission will carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed institution from the same point, whether in the interests of the Indian tax-payers such a costly luxury, and the problematical benefits, is at all wanted at the present stage in the country. The Commission need not take the views of the interested witnesses, be they of the Presidency Banks who pull one way or those of the Exchange Banks who pull the other way.

A GOLD MINT.

Lastly very many questions were put by a number of members of the Commission as to the suggestion touching a gold mint in India. The substance of the many answers was emphatically in the negative. It would be a waste of public money without being in any sense usetul to the masses for purposes of forcing gold into circulation. This part of the examination was enlivening and instructive and we would strongly commend students of currency to study it. It is impossible we can refer to it. In fact, so far as we have persued the evidence we find that there is a *non possumus* on this subject. So we may leave it severely alone. On the whole we are gratified that these two representatives of the Exchange Banks gave their evidence without any equivocation or hesitancy. Like Mr. Abrahams, they stood by their evidence in chief despite the severest and most searching cross-examination by the "experts" on the Commission.

*The previous articles have appeared in our issues of September 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th, October 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 24th and 28th.

FRESH LIGHT ON PARSEE HISTORY.

PROFESSOR HODIWALLA'S LECTURE.

THE FIRST PILGRIMS.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

Professor S. H. Hodiwalla of Bahauddin College, Junagad, read on Saturday, last before the Society for the Prosecution of Zoroastrian Research a second paper on Parsee history and dealt with the genesis of the traditional dates of certain events in early Parsee annals. The lecturer pointed out, in the first place, that many of these statements were only odd entries remaining on the margins and fly-leaves of manuscripts of which not one can be proved to be much older than the middle of the eighteenth century, that many of these entries were nameless and that even where the name of the writer was known, we were absolutely in the dark about the sources of his information or his competence to form a judgment on such matters. They exhibited the most bewildering diversity among themselves and the same interesting event—the arrival at Sanjan was placed by one in 716 A.D., by another in 839 A.D., and by a third so late as 905 A.D. Similarly, the Atash-beheram was said to have been first taken to Navsari in 1472 Samvat (1416A.D.), and 1475 Samvat (1419 A.D.). That these statements are not worthy of much credit has been long since known in a sort of way to scholars, but they have never been subjected hitherto to any such exhaustively final and absolutely destructive analysis as was heard at Saturday's meeting. Not content with proving that they cannot by any means be made to fit in with historical certainties or even probabilities, Mr. Hodiwalla showed up the actual arithmetical processes by which they have been produced.

LANDING OF THE "PILGRIM FATHERS."

The most important of these chronological entries is the one which makes Friday, Roz Behman, Mah Tir, Samvat 772 (A.D.716), the date of the first landing of the Parsee Pilgrim Fathers at Sanjan. That the Parsee Roz Mah here given does not even approximately tally with either the Hindu Tithi or the week day is now common knowledge. But the year has for all that been accepted *nolens volens*, by many enquirers, perhaps only for want of anything more satisfactory to take its place. Professor Hodiwalla pointed out how this figure 772 was arrived at. He showed from an old manuscript that Dastur Aspandiarjee who was the first to make public mention of it in a controversial pamphlet on the Kabisah written in 1826 had no doubt seen the number 772 somewhere, and was anxious for polemical purposes to obtain faith and credence for it by making it fit in somehow with the universally accepted numbers of the Parsee exodus given in the Kissah-i-Sanjan. It is well-known that, according to that interesting work, the Persian Zoroastrains after being compelled to abandon their ancestral homes lived for a hundred years in Kohistan, 15 years in Hormuz and 19 in Div. Now if the Dastur had followed the Kissah out and out, and added a hundred and thirty-four (100 plus 15 plus 19), to 636, the date of the first decisive victory of the Arabs at Kadsiah or 641 the year of the disastrous field of Nenavand, or 651, that of Yezdazard's death, the total would have been 770, 775, or 785, but in no case, would it have been anything like 716 A.D., (772 Samvat). What was to be done? Why, go back 5 years, take 631 A.D., the year of the accession of Yezdazard, borrow a cock and bull story of an Astrologer's vaticination from a Musalman annalist and adopt the inconceivably improbable supposition that the Iranians took refuge in Kohistan 49 years before the accession of Yezdazard and 3 years before the long and glorious reign of Khosro Parviz commenced. (631-49)—582 plus 100 by 15 plus, 19—716 A.D. It is needless to say that a date which cannot be made up without being bolstered up by such an absurdity must be regarded as absolutely unhistorical.

THE LATEST DATE.

Having thus disposed of the earliest date for the landing the lecturer took in hand, the latest 905 A.D., (961 Samvat), which is found in a manuscript dated about 1,750 A.D., belonging to Ervad M.R. Unvalla. The writer first notes that the fire temple was brought to Navsari in 1475 Samvat (1419 A.D.), and working backwards partly on the lines of the Kissah and diverging from it in two particular items arrives a tA.D., 721 (777 Samvat), as the year of the begining of the Iranian *Wanderjahre*, which is made by him to extend to 150 years instead of the Kissah's century. Prof. Hodiwalla showed how this notion had been evolved by a peculiar construction of some lines in the Kissah and also indicated the source of the second discrepancy in this calculator who drawing upon a minor stream of tradition makes 14 years only and not 26 intervene between the sack of Sanjan and the transportation of the fire of Beheram to Navsari. Having traced these two new factors to their origin, Prof. Hodiwalla showed how the number 1475 was arrived at from 777 working forwards and vice versa. He next elucidated the mental process by which 777 Samvat (721 A. D.) which is the usual traditional date of the consecration of the first Indian Fire-temple at Sanjan was transformed into the supposed year of the commencement of the Kohistan peregrinations. The Professor next pointed out that the 839 A.D. date for the landing is indebted for its existence to the ingenuity of some isolated calculator, who thought, as many of us do, that 716 A. D. was not only too early, but opposed to all the probabilities of the case. It appears to have been made up by taking 651 as the starting point and adding as usual 651 plus 54 plus 100 plus 15 plus 19 equal to 839.

FRENCH WRITER'S TESTIMONY.

Anquetil du Perron was told that the fire temple was first brought to Navsari from Bansda in 1472 Samvat (1416 A. D.) and the statement occurs also in a Persian poem of that time. This date is the simple result of 700, a round number which occurs in a much discussed passage of the Kissah, being added to 716 A.D. (772 Samvat), the apocryphal date of the landing. The other figure associaed with the Atash-Behram 1475 Samvat was shown to have been made up in two ways, one of which has already been indicated. The other method has for its basis an ingenious amendation of the much disputed couplet of the Kissah above referred to by which 70 is substituted for 700, combined wih two other features, the 50 years cycle of a middle period of wanderings on the road to Kohistan and the substitution of 14 for 26. Thus, 651 plus 50 plus 100 plus 15 plus 19 plus 300 plus 200 plus 70 plus 14 equal to 1419 A. D. (1475 Samvat).

SPECULAR.

The Professor's conclusion was that all these calculations were *ex post facto*, that they were all made up by combining a few postulates which were generally accepted with certain indeterminate factors to which every one assigned that value which best brought up the preconceived answer. In a word, he maintained that they were only speculative results arrived at by persons anxious out of a genuine historical curiosity to construct for the satisfaction of their own understandings, intelligible systems of Parsee chronology by arranging, altering and combining according to their own estimates of the probable and the improbable, the materials at their disposal. At the same time, the Professor emphatically declared that all this was done in perfect good faith, that they were all honest attempts made only for the advancement of knowledge and very much like those mutually contradictory and even demonstrably unhistorical systems of Kianian, Parthian or Sassanian chronology which were associated with the names of so many Arab and European historians, Tabari and Ibn-i-Mashkuyeh Masudi and Albiruni, Malcolm and Ouseley, Noldeke, Mordtmann.

The President, Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S., in proposing a vote of thanks to Prof. Hodiwalla said that he had on the last occasion almost proved that the sack of Sanjan took place about 1465, and now he had rendered valuable service by clearing in a masterly manner the ground which it was necessary to do before there could be any reasonable hope of constructing, on a sound critical basis, the early history of the Parsees in India.

CHRISTIANS OF PALLIPORT.

FUTILE PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION BY TRAVANCORE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The Christian inhabitants of Palliport in the Travancore State are agitating against the imposition of new taxes by the Durbar. They contend that Palliport originally belonged to the Dutch East Indian Company from whom in 1789 the then Maharajah of Travancore purchased it for 300,000 Surat rupees and in the purchase deed the Dutch Company stipulated amongst other things that the Romish Churches at Cranganore and Ayacottah should be under the control of the Company, and that he Christians in Palliport were to remain as the Company's vassals who must not be burthened with any new tax. The Christian inhabitants now allege that the stipulations set out in the sale deed are not now being observed. For one thing the taxes which they paid during the time of the Dutch Company were only Rs. 2,900 but now the Travancore Durbar was taking from them in the shape of taxes the large sum of Rs. 30,000. The Durbar have also sold the private properties of the Romish Churches including the gardens and the paddy fields holding that they were lands belonging to the Sircar. The inhabitants, when they found it was no use appealing to the Travancore Government against the proceedings set forth above, approached the British Resident who, however, also refused to move in the matter. A memorial was then sent up by the inhabitants to the Netherlands Government who, however, confessed their inability to do anything in the matter. Finally, the inhabitants approached the Madras Government only to meet with a reply that they could not interfere as the inhabitants were subjects of the Travancore State.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT IN SUKKUR CASE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

Mr. T. R. Murphy, District Judge of Sukkur, delivered judgment to-day in a kidnapping case, in which one Ibrahim, resident of the village of Teng Tahsil Phillour in Zilla Jalandar, and Jamoo resident of Tando Jan Mahomed in the Thar and Pakar district were the accused. Both men were sentenced to six years' transportation to the Andamans.

It appears that the first accused kidnapped a married girl of about 16 from a village in the Punjab, and after locking her up in a room in his shop for three months, took her by rail to Tando Jan Mahomed, where he tried to dispose of her through the second accused. All his endeavours to do so at the above village having failed, he took train for the Punjab with the girl. On the way they broke their journey at Reti station, where the sobs of the girl drew the attention of a Railway Sub-Inspector, who made enquiries from the girl, and learnt all about the affair.

DROWNED IN THE HOOGHLY.

CHIEF OFFICER'S MISADVENTURE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

When Mr. Jamieson, Chief Officer of the steam tug Buxa together with the Chief Engineer of the same vessel, was returning in a dinghi at about midnight last night to his boat which was lying at anchor at Watgunge Ghat, in climbing up the gangway he missed his footing and fell into the river between the tug and dinghi and disappeared. Inspector Hartley, 3rd Division Port Police, was out up to six o'clock this morning but did not discover the body.

BESANT APPEAL.

LOWER COURT'S ORDER UPHELD.

MINORS TO BE RETURNED IN SIX WEEKS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, delivered separate but concurring judgments to-day in Mrs. Besant's appeal against Mr. Justice Bakewell's order in the case against her by G. Narayaniah, for the custody of his sons. The appeal was dismissed with costs. Their Lordships have given Mrs. Besant six weeks to comply with the Court's order.

DISMISSED SERVANT'S CRIME.

ATTEMPT TO THROW HIS MASTER IN THE HOOGHLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

A European officer of the Customs Preventive Service, Mr. Chaplin, narrowly escaped being thrown into the Hooghly this morning. He had reported a cooly for laziness in connection with some unloading operations and the man was consequently dismissed. The man shadowed Mr. Chaplin, and while the latter was waiting on the jetty to be taken to the S. S. Glenorchy, he was seized from behind by the cooly and was only saved by the timely arrival of assistance. The cooly was seized and handed over to the Police.

COW KILLING IN AJODHIA.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO L. G.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 28.

The Cawnpore Hindu Sabha has taken up the question of cow-killing at Ajodhia and has authorised its President the Hon. Lala Bishambhar Nath, to communicate with the Hindu members of the local Legislative Council and other prominent leaders of the community, with a view to organise a deputation to wait upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and to represent Hindu feeling on the question.

The Brahmavarta Sanatana Dharma Mahamandal which has been holding its meetings for some days, devoted a whole evening to the discussion of this question, and the meeting at which more than five thousand persons were present passed resolutions urging upon the Government the necessity of preventing the slaughter of cows at Ajodhia and giving expression to the discontent and restlessness that has prevailed in the community as a result of the action of the authorities at Ajodhia in getting cows slaughtered there with the help of the military. The meeting also appealed to the Mahomedan leaders to use their influence with their co-religionists at Ajodhia and to stop cow sacrifice there. A resolution was also passed welcoming a deputation of Sadhus from Ajodhia.

FIRE TESTS WITH DOORS.

Some tests carried out on two reinforced concrete doors submitted by Messrs. Chubb and Sons' Lock and Safe Company (Limited) to the British Fire Prevention Committee were designed to ascertain the effect of a fire of 240min. duration, at temperatures up to 2,050deg. F., followed by the application of water for five minutes on the fire side. Both doors consisted of a steel sheeting, with the centre reinforced with steel bars and filled in with concrete, and they measured approximately 4ft. by 7ft. One was hung on runners made to slide, and was fixed on the inside of an opening, and the other was hung on hings and was fixed in a reveal on the inside of an opening. In the first case the door buckled away from the brick jamb by ¼in. to ⅜in. within 45min. from the start of the test, and in 85min. the face of the steel casing on the outside had also buckled, whilst a slight flicker of flame passed around the edge and continued to appear at intervals until the end of the test. In the second case the door had buckled inwards slightly within 40min. of the beginning of the test; in 85min. the face of the steel casing on the outside had buckled slightly, and in 152min. the door had buckled inwards 1in. down the centre at the top and 3/8in. at the bottom, but neither fire nor water passed through it. The committee's classification of "full protection" was granted for this door.

A NOVEL DAM.

To reduce the cost of foundations, always a serious item and one which in a great number of cases prevents the development of cheap power, a novel principle of dam construction is now being tried in Canada. In an experimental dam which has been constructed a series of holes were bored in the sides of the stream, which are of rock sloping at 45deg., and in each of these holes a strong steel bar was fixed. From each of these bars steel cables were then stretched to the corresponding bar on the opposite side, the cables being made taut by a capstan arrangement fitted to the bars. The bars were stayed to the bank behind them by steel stays attached near the top of the bars by ball-bearing rings so as to permit them to rotate freely. The steel cables were wound round with hempen rope just up to the point where they reach the capstans. In stretching the cables care was taken that they all lay accurately above one another in the vertical plane. In the final stage plates of sheet iron were lowered on the up-stream side of the cables, these being held in place by the water pressing against them. Should it be found advantageous to level the bottom subsequently this can be done by sinking bags of gravel. The patentee claims for his method low first cost, simplicity, and rapidity of construction.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"A Record of Cowardice."

"The Leader."—The admirable manner in which Mr. Gokhale has marshalled the broad features of the Indian case against South Africa would, we are sure, at once arouse public opinion to the gravity of the occasion. A careful reading of the lucid statement would enable the reader to discover that not only our status as British citizens is denied to our countrymen settled in the several colonies of the South African Union, but that even our humanity, civilization and religion are grossly insulted by the handful of the white people in that apparently God-forsaken sub-continent. To-day we do not mean to enter into the details of the various indignities it has been the lot of Indians to suffer there all these long and terrible years. What we wish to call particular attention to is the gross inability of the Imperial Government in England to prevent the South African Government from subjecting our countrymen there to treatment which we need not hesitate to stigmatise as tyrannical. And yet England is unquestionably responsible for the protection of the rights of our countrymen. Once no doubt England went to the Transvaal with ex-president Roosevelt's big stick and the ill-treatment of the Indians there was one of the causes that led England to go to war with the Boer republic. But how have matters developed since then and what is the record of His Majesty's Government in this matter which to us is all-important? Lord Ampthill answered the question the other day. His Lordship's language is that it is a record of bad faith and cowardices.

Indians and the Empire.

"Madras Mail."—In our preoccupation with South Africa we must not forget, however, that in Canada also the Indian problem is claiming very serious attention. To-day's telegrams announce that fifteen more Indians have been ordered to be deported from British Columbia, where altogether about forty are waiting deportation. These are immigrants who have infringed the rule about a continuous voyage to Canada, which, since there is no direct steamship service from India to Canada, is designed to exclude Indian immigrants. If Indians are to be excluded—and every part of the Empire must have reasonable liberty to regulate immigration—this method is much less objectionable than many others, for it does not imply that Indians are an inferior race. But the restrictions on Indians already settled in Canada who wish to introduce their families nstitute a very real hardship, which we hope will be removed, or at least mitigated. Canada however, presents no parallel to the absolutely monstrous decision in the South African Law Courts which makes every Hindu or Mahomedan marriage, solemnised under the rites of either religion, a polygamous marriage, even though it will be actually monogamous. The argument is that the laws under which those marriages were contracted permit polygamy, and therefore the unions must be considered polygamous. If the people who consider India a polygamous country would take the pains to study statistics, they would find that comparatively little use is made by the mass of India's population of the liberty to contract polygamous alliances. That apart, it is utterly unreasonable to say, "You shall not enter because you do not conform to our social principles," and then when it is shown that an individual applicant does as a matter of fact conform to them, "it is impossible that you should, because you have liberty to do otherwise." These may be minor points, but they cause very great offence to Indian feelings, and efforts should be made to persuade Canada and South Africa that interference with family life is an unworthy and intolerable form of restriction.

The Pearl Market.

"The Englishman."—While the latest news from Bombay mentions that the pearl merchants in the city are alarmed lest the banks ask for a return of the money they have advanced and which the merchants are unable at the moment to produce, nothing is said about the attempt of some of the leading pearl merchants to "corner" the pearl market. They have been trying to gain the mastery over the pearl market for some years. Two years ago, they made enormous profits, but a decline then in the demand in Europe and America for pearls prevented them from reaping the harvest they had anticipated. Undeterred, however, by the failure, they once more set about devising means to "corner" pearls. In view of the stringency in the money market, however, they will probably be compelled to come out as sellers.

Inoculating the Currency.

"Statesman".—The attempt to make out a case for the establishment of a gold mint in India has apparently not yet been abandoned, and Mr. Gauntlett, in his Report on the operations of the Currency Department during the year 1912-13, devotes several pages to a re-statement of his contention that the sovereign has now established itself in this country. To quote his own words, the conclusion to be drawn from the figures and opinions which have been collected is that "the sovereign really has entered into the economic life of India." This is a bold and courageous assertion, but in the facts and statistics on which Mr. Gauntlett himself relies we can find no evidence whatever that the sovereign has a *bona fide* circulation except to a very limited extent in certain areas. There is, of course, no question but that the use of sovereigns in India has increased. By very simple means the Government can force people to use sovereigns, and Mr. Gauntlett's Report contains many indications that they have injected gold coins into the circulation.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh on his retirement from India will be accompanied by Brigadier-General Peyton, Military Secretary. Colonel Black, Assistant Military Secretary, will revert to his regiment the 12th Pioneers. His Excellency who has greatly benefited by his tour will arrive at Delhi on the 24th November, and will be in residence in the old Commissioner's bungalow which has now been converted into a residence for the Commander-in-Chief.

AWAKENING OF TURKEY.

TRIBUTES TO CHARACTER OF TURKS.

NEAR EASTERN DEBATE AT AUTHORS' CLUB.

A discussion on "Constantinople and the Balkans" followed the dinner with which the Authors' Club inaugurated the autumn session on October 6, and it was notable for the tributes which speakers paid to the character of the Turks of all classes, says the "Daily Telegraph." The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Garvice (chairman of the executive committee while Mr. Banister Fletcher occupied the vice-chair, and Dr. T. Cato Worsfold, honorary solicitor of the club, was the guest of the evening.

The toast of the club was enthusiastically pledged, on the call of the Chairman.

Mr. Gravice, proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said Dr. Worstold had rendered great service to the club in the hour of its difficulties, and his willing and generous service had been continued to the present moment. (Cheers.) Now he was about to increase their debt to him by telling them of his experiences in the East. A trip to Constantinople was one that every author should make, and he wished to be allowed to say a word or two of the impression he received when he paid his first visit to the Golden Horn, more especially of the impression the Turk made upon him.

Like most other ignorant persons, he had a preconceived idea of the Turk, and like most preconceived ideas it was, needless to say, quite an erroneous one. Turkey was so often described as the Sick Man, as the Nation of the Effete, that he expected to see the Turkish inhabitants of Constantinople going around sleepily or lolling about something after the fashion in which men took their ease in a Turkish bath. (Laughter.) Instead of that he was startled by finding that the Turk, as he saw him in Constantinople, was a man of the most alert, the most dignified type—he would go so far as to say one of the most noble of men; noble, at any rate, in appearance, in bearing, and in manner.

In fact, nowhere had he ever met with a more dignified courtesy, a more charming manner, than those which distinguished not only the Turk of the better class but the labourer in the field, the workman at his bench, the porter in the bazaar. (Cheers.) He visited one or two of the outlying districts, quite rustic and remote places; but, however far afield they went, they met with the same ntaural, unaffected courtesy and were impressed by the same dignity and the same virility. For his own part he had ceased to have any doubts as to the sanity of the Turk; there was certainly nothing of the Sick Man about him, so far as his experience went. Dr. Worsfold's qualifications for speaking on this subject were unquestionable. His knowledge of Constantinople was neither superficialnor recent. An article on the "Serpent Column of the Delphic Oracle," which Dr. Worsfold wrote in 1904, was an extremely interesting paper, of great archaeological value. (Cheers.)

ALABIAN LOVE-MAKING.

Dr. Worsfold, who was very cordially received, remarked that the subject for discussion possessed a great fascination to all who were authors, and especially to nevelists. Those who were accustomed to study the passions and the intrigues of life had recourse to abundant material in the Balkans and Constantinople, which might be looked upon as the cauldron containing that astounding brew of battle, murder and sudden death, treachery, anarchy, and plot which for the last sixty years they had looked upon as the Eastern question.

If he did not mistake, more than one member of the club had drawn for inspiration, and not unprofitably—(laughter)—upon the diplomacy and intrigue of the Near East, and the rate at which material was being supplied just now was sufficient to render the writer of thrilling fiction independent of other sources for many a day.

Personally, however, he still waited with no little impatience for a tale of the love affair of a lowly and beautiful Allabian maiden with a proud Montenegrin notable from the Garvician pen—(laughter)—and he could promise that if Mr. Garvice described it as it generally took place he would have his book banned by the public libraries. (Loud laughter.)

But since they could appreciate the present more keenly from considering the past, he wished to suggest one or two reasons for the seething mass of trouble in the Balkans and Turkey. Going back to the beginning of things, much of Turkey's internal trouble was due to the thoughtlessness of Mahomet, for though he had fifteen wives and left nine widows to mourn him, he provided neither an heir nor directions as to the succession in default of such heir.

DRASTIC EDICTS.

The consequence was that his father-in-law, his son-in-law, and descendants of his uncle, amongst other, sat on the throne of the Prophet, generally to hald it by force of arms, and ultimately the great kingdom left by Mahomet was occupied by a crowd of minor Sultans. The law of succession then became established whereby the brothers of a reigning Sovereign should in turn succeed him, but this was considerably counteracted by Mahomed II., "The Conqueror," passing an edict authorising a new Sultan to celebrate his accession by killing all his male relatives in order to insure his children succeeding to the throne. This was followed by another decree of Selim II., in 1566 prohibiting the possible heirs to the throne from any intercourse whatever with the outside world. Neither of these edicts had been repealed.

With such causes at work could it be wondered at that the plots and intrigues of palace and harem for past centuries had surpassed the most vivid ideas of the most imaginative of writers, the product being a race of rulers totally unfit to rule?

Another factor in the failure of Turkey was the fatalism of its religion. For instance, if a man was born to affluence or intelligence, "It is the will of God," say they. If he possessed neither of these, "God does not desire it, and therefore it is useless to make any effort to acquire them." In this could be traced the utter inability of the Turkish administration to progress with the times.

Last, but not least, the Turk believed in ruling solely by the sword and not by the pen. His idea of colonising was to put a large body of troops into a district and make the unfortunate inhabitants support them. Provincial rioting was dealt with by reducing all available Christian villages in the neighbourhood to ashes.

CALIPH AS CENSOR.

The Government attitude towards literature was still to be measured by the direction of the Caliph Omar as to the Alexandrian Library. "As the Koran," said he, "contains everything useful to believe and know, all else is unnecessary," and therefore all the books of the library were distributed to the masters of the baths (4,000 in number) to be employed in heating their furnaces for the next six months! What Mr. Carnegie would have said he could not imagine. (Laughter.)

But he wished to point out most clearly that the Turkish peasant, especially the Anatolian, was on the whole a very good fellow. He was fond of his wife and children, kind to his animals, and content with very little food. Hardy and abstemious, it was he who was victimised by the corrupt and impotent forms of administration to which he had alluded.

Passing to the peoples of the Balkans, the Sultan's power over them in the past had been due almost entirely to their racial hatred and jealousy of each other and the inherent belief of each race that it alone was entitled to reign to the total exclusion of the others by exterminating them. The only person a Servian, Bulgarian, Greek, or Albanian hated less than a Turk was a native of one of the other Balkan kingdoms. United as had been seen, they easily expelled the Turk, but now they were ready to spring at each other's throats.

In conclusion, Dr. Worsfold said that, as one who was intimately associated with the old club and its reconstruction, it was a source of unfeigned pleasure to him to witness the prosperity which had crowned the efforts of those to whom its continued existence was so laudable an ambition, and as he looked upon each new penman who joined them he saw in him an additional quill in the pinions of the Parnassian bird what time it nestled in Whitehall. (Cheers.)

"CAPTAINS WITHOUT CREWS."

Mr. Lyon Thomson, Mayor of Westminster, who has lately returned from the Balkans, remarked that he had recently seen a statement to the effect that a cinematograph film of Cleopatra had been sold for £8,100. He saw that film three weeks ago in Adrianople, so the people in the Near East were not very much behind the times in that respect. With regard to the Turkish defeat in the late war, it should be remembered that the troops that were sent forward at the beginning of the war were not really soldiers at all. They were the population, simply driven forward *en masse*, and he had been assured that there were hundreds who did not know how to load their rifles. The battle of Kirk-Kilisse had perhaps been best summed up in the message of the German military attache: "The Bulgarians are defeated, and the Turks are in full flight." (Laughter.)

The Turkish nation (Mr. Lyon Thomson continued) had been imprisoned for thirty years. They had been under the rule of a mad tyrant, who scratched the word "history" out of the dictionaries, and even the word "Yildiz," which meant a star, because it was the name of his palace The whole machinery of government was placed in the hands of the most corrupt officials and spies that could be found. But Turkey was trying to pull itself together. It possessed no official class. It had a few brilliant geniuses at the head of affairs, such as Enver Bey and Talaat Bey, who had at the back of them a very industrious peasantry, but they were like captains without crews. If fortune dealt kindly with the Turks he was sure they would be able to re-establish themselves, and he was convinced personally that they were making every effort to do so.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S EXAMPLE.

With reference to Dr. Worsfold's remarks with regard to the Sultan's successors being kept in seclusion, that was all done away with now, and the heir apparent took a prominent part in public affairs. What had struck him in Constantinople was the way in which now, and even during the war, public improvements were being carried out. The details of their civic administration appeared to him to be excellent, and they were being improved every day. In the first place, they had got rid of their municipal council. (Laughter.) Constantinople, in many details of local government, was far ahead of the Metropolitan Borough Councils. When he told a prominent Turkish official that the people of Kensington, for example, had to accumulate their house refuse for a week before it was taken away, the Turk replied, "We should have a revolution if that was allowed to take place here." House refuse in Constantinople was collected every day.

According to the best estimates, said Mr. Thomson, the bill for the war was 700,000 people killed or massacred. In the villayet of Adrianople and that part of the frontier 250,000 refugees had had fled before the "liberators," and the distress was terrible. Although England perhaps had not taken a very worthy part in this matter, we must all be proud of what our Indian fellow-subjects had done, for they had subscribed over £500,000 for the relief of the refugees and for medical purposes. Turkey now wanted English experts and advisers, and the few they had they esteemed enormously. In spite of all that happened, he was proud to think that the confidence of the Turk in the individual capacity of Englishmen remained unabated.

Mr. Charles S. Shea, in the course of a few words on the topic under discussion remarked that if in the past the Turks had been allowed a free hand there would have been no Bulgarians and no Bulgarian atrocities either. (Laughter.)

SCOTTISH PARALLEL.

Professor de Sumichrast said that those who read the Waverley novels would see in what was going on in the Balkans that which used to occur in this country in days gone by. Sir Walter Scott had shown how the Highland clans were continually at war with each other, uniting occasionally against the Lowland Scots, and more rarely still combining with the latter against the hated English. These clan wars and clan battles were marked with the most terrible atrocities, which made one shudder when they occurred in the Balkan peninsula, but which we now looked back on as rather interesting and picturesque incidents in our own island. (Laughter.) If we bore in mind the atrocities perpetrated in this island of ours and in the continent of North America, for example, during the wars between France and England, when both sides employed Redskins, who put their enemies to most horrible deaths, he thought we should diminish the vigour of our criticisms of the population of the Balkans. With us a man's patriotism and his religion were two different things. There the two were the same, and were carried to a degree of fanaticism of which we could have no conception.

Mr. Banister Fletcher proposed the toast of "The Chairman," paying a warm tribute to the services he had rendered to the Authors' Club.

Mr. Charles Garvice suitably responded.

At the conclusion of the discussion an adjournment was made to the clubs reception-room, where a series of limelight views of the Balkans and Constantinople from his own camera were shown and described by Dr. Worsfold. His descriptions of the fire brigade at Constantinople, the ways of the police and the Customs House authorities were given in a humorous, racy style, which was highly appreciated. Photographs of the Serpent Column of the Delphic Oracle in the Hippodromo of Constantinople were shown, Dr. Worsfold, who has made a special study of this column, pointing out that it was probably one of the most wonderful authentic relics in the whole of Europe.

SEX CONFLICT.

REPLY TO SIR A. WRIGHT.

The first of a series of discussion lectures arranged by the Women's Freedom League took place at Caxton Hall on October 8 when Mrs. Walter Gallichan spoke on "Woman in her relationship to Man, says the "Daily Telegraph."

In the course of her remarks the said that many of them had been reading Sir Almorth Wright's declaration against her sex. (Laughter.) They were told that women were insolvent citizens, incapable of physical effort, of clear thinking, or moral perception. In a word, that there were no good women, only women who had been influenced by good men. (Laughter.) There was a pleasing finality about this pronouncement. It was always satisfactory to have things clearly defined. Sir Almroth Wright had done them real service. It would be an enormous gain in intellectual clearness and honesty of soul if all of them would own up to their real thoughts about the other sex as Sir Almroth had done. No book, for example, that she had ever read about women had taught her so much about men. (Hear, hear.) She was, indeed, filled with gratitude to the eminent pathologist for his unexpurgated book. (Hear, hear.) For what was the truth here? Nobody could possibly read Sir Almroth's indictment of women and mistake its significance. It was a modern expression of the world-old struggle between the two sexes. Man trembled and cried for his liberty; he was disturbed and damaged by woman's new claims—he feared her, and through her he feared himself. (Hear, hear.) So Sir Almroth Wright fastened his antagonism upon woman in emphatic and remorseless denunciation of her retarded development. But what was wrong was not woman—it was what had been wrong concurrently throughout the ages, all the mad fury and waste of sex conflict.

Honestly, she felt a very sincere sympathy for Sir Almroth Wright. She conceived his book as a new version of the early fable, when man first found himself faced with the trouble of woman. She would very much like to have Sir Almroth's views from himself on this question. She could imagine his feelings had he been present at the creation of woman. His secret thought would have been, she was certain, that woman was a mistake, a kind of indiscretion on the part of the Creator. If he could so have arranged that he could give her back, and do without her, the scheme of life would be much more perfect. But, unfortunately for him and fortunately for women, this was not to be. Man had to do what he could, so he would make sure that woman caused him as little trouble as possible. He must make laws for her. Whatever she did saw only bearing children and caring for man—was distinctly wrong.

Miss A. A. Smith occupied the chair.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

GERMAN DOCTOR'S CLAIMS.

In the "Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift" Professor Werner, of the Samariterhaus at Heidelberg, makes a hopeful report on his further experience in the treating of malignant tumours with cholin says a Brelin correspondent. A stable form of this substance, which is absolutely harmless in its effects, has now been prepared, and has been put on the market under the name of "Enzytol." By treatment with a combination of this preparation and radio-activity, Professor Werner claims to have alleviated and probably cured a number of cases of human cancer "of the severest and most desperate character." At any rate, he has effected a "complete disappearance of the tumours, cessation of the morbid symptoms, increase in weight, and a feeling of good health."

Among the cases which he describes in detail is one of inoperable carcinoma of the stomach—"perhaps the first instance of cancer of the stomach that has been cured without an operation." Professor Werner, however, expresses the strong conviction that where operation is possible it should be resorted to, and his chemico-physical method employed only to prevent relapses and remove so-called "daughter tumours." He claims that, by his combined treatment, the amount of radio-activity necessary is reduced and the cure cheapened and made accessible to a greater number of people. Enzytol also acts in portions of the body to which the healing rays cannot penetrate.

EAVES-DROPPING FROM SKY.

AIRSHIP AND SNORING MAN.

EXPERIENCES OF A NIGHT FLIGHT

An "Airship Pilot" writes to the "Daily Mail."

What are the lessons learnt? I will only deal with one side of this science of war, the newest and possibly the most disorganising development of modern times—the Air Fleet. What have we learnt? Are we keeping our minds free from prejudice and the petty catchword sayings of the short-sighted? I have listened and I fear greatly. Now more than ever in this great problem are wanted the clear-thinking, long-sighted councillors to learn the lessons and read them aright.

I am glad to note that the splendid work of the aeroplanes and the men who flew them is recognised. We realise that average daily flying on reconnaissance work of four hours a day, in winds forty-five miles an hour and over, was achieved. The sailors' two-reef breeze, mark you, flying well out of range and returning with information so accurate that when the "real thing" comes it can only mean that the army in the future must move swiftly and *by night* or in fogs or rain if they move, as they must move, secretly, unobserved.

Here, then, we have our first great lesson —"the aeroplane has forced the troops to move when the ground is obscured from above."

Therefore, in order to observe the movements of troops from above, the observation must be made in obscurity. Can the aeroplanes do this? At the present time no.

THE "CATCHWORDERS."

The lesson learnt is that the aeroplane has forced forward the absolute necessity of airships. What say the "Catchworders"? "Gas-bags—at the mercy of the wind"; "three or four bullets through the sausage and down they come"; "never find their way in the dark and couldn't see the troops if they found 'em by luck." "Caterpillars browsing on the tree-tops."

How well I remember being on the Brighton road not so many years ago and listening to the "Catchworders," their jeers and laughter. Did I laugh, too? Fool that I was—I did. And what at? "Rattle-boxes"; "stink-traps." "Barks like a dog and smells like a cat"; "never be any real use—ought to be prevented." "Red flag in front, £5 and costs," said the law. And now? Well, there are *some* horses left in London!

What truth is there in the "Catchworders'" sayings about airships? Just as much and no more than there was in their sayings when they saw the first railway train, the first bicycle, the first pneumatic tyre, the first motor-car, or the early crude attempts at any modern scientific development, including the aeroplane. The airship can be developed, without doubt, if the money is forthcoming, into a perfect night bird of prey that can see without being seen, hear without being heard, find its way by night to any given spot with the certainty of its sister ship on sea.

SOUND OF A MAN SNORING.

The majority of nights are ideal for airships, as the majority of nights are calm—not that the airship of the future will care much for wind any more than the aeroplane of to-day. But it must be realised, and realised now, that in order to develop the science of air navigation at night—of hearing and seeing in the dark and of recognising the things seen and heard—trained soldiers, well versed in the formation and movements of armies, must be educated by continual night practice to develop those instincts of sight and hearing which the hunter, the tracker, the scout, and the sailorman know so well can be developed by experience alone.

I wonder how many have any idea how perfectly one can hear from a balloon at night. The weasels in a wood, a man snoring in bed! (This an actual fact.) At 4,000ft. people talking, dogs, sheep, cart wheels, tramway-cars, troops marching, transport, artillery, cavalry, and this without training.

A FLIGHT IN WAR TIME.

Picture to yourselves a dark night in war time. You are beside the pilot in a modern airship—silent, even at sixty miles an hour.

The ship quietly drifts with the breeze towards the position where information is expected to be gained. Suddenly now a searchlight flashes out from below and sweeps the sky. In a moment our pilot has rung full speed ahead, and the nose of the ship is turned back to take us over the enemy. Our safety lies in this move, as they dare not fire so that their shot and shell fall on to their own people. Up and up we go, and then the beam of light finds us, but we are safe and can smile. A glance at the barometer shows 5,000ft., and at that moment we plunge into a cloud bank and are lost to the ground and can contentedly watch the searchlight playing on the clouds below.

The ship is now stopped at this altitude, and a wireless consultation takes place with our staff. Very soon we receive our orders: stampede the cavalry and set fire to a forest. The ship is re-started and we creep cautiously down out of the clouds. The searchlight is away from us, so we quickly pick up our bearings and climb again, setting our course towards the main body of cavalry which we had seen picketing. Suddenly the clouds clear off and we are exposed and soon picked up by the light.

MAGNESIUM PARACHUTES.

There is nothing for it now but full speed to the goal, and as concealment is out of the question we shoot out magnesium parachutes at quick intervals. These are timed to light up within 1,000ft. of the ground, and soon the country below is as bright as day. Then we sight hundreds of picketed horses, and our bomb gun blazes its terrifying charge into their midst. This we follow up by "incendiary shells" into the wood, and soon we can see the animals, maddened by fear, galloping wildly to the destruction of themselves and everything in their way.

By this time shot and shell are whizzing about us, so we turn downwind and fly for our lives, but the shooting is not good, as we are a difficult mark in the uncertain light at 4,000ft. going eighty miles downwind.

DAMAGE BY ENEMY'S SHOTS.

A few lucky shots only have found us, but no serious damage is done beyond some frayed wires and a bent tube or two.

But this is a purely imaginary yarn, you say. And get the imagination has not been so stretched to conceive this yarn as would have been the imagination of the spectator a few years ago, who could have told of an imaginary cruise in a White Star liner when he watched the first steamboat, or of a tour in a modern motor-car when he saw a 3½-h.p. Benz struggling on the Brighton road.

The airship of to-day is only an excellent training ship, but how invaluable she is to train the men for the serious fighting airships of the near future. The engineers who are responsible for the building of these "training airships" must be allowed to develop step by step, and they must be given all the funds they want to help them. Their small advances must be watched with patience, and their failures not called "terrible disasters," for every failure is a valuable lesson learnt.

Think of the blunderbuss and the modern gun, of the "Rocket" and the latest express railway engine, of the old 3½ Benz and the motor-car of to-day, and still more wonderful, the development of the aeroplane. And yet the airship—at least, the Army airship—is likely to die because of the jeers and platitudes of those who judged the future of airships from what they saw on these last manoeuvres, of our small, half-developed ships, sent out by clear day—Heaven knows why—to do the work already done, and naturally more quickly done, by the aeroplanes. It makes me think of the man who condemned the chisel as a tool because it made a brittle screwdriver.

When shall we learn our lesson? I hope it will not be from finding out the value of some other fellow's airship!

STATUE TO LORD KELVIN.

UNVEILED AT GLASGOW BY MR. BIRRELL.

Mr. Birrell and Mr. Balfour were present at Glasgow, on October 7, at the unveiling of the statue erected in Kelvingrove Park to commemorate the life and scientific achievements of Lord Kelvin. Mr. Birrell, as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, performed the unveiling ceremony, says the "Daily News."

Mr. Birrell sketched the career of the distinguished scientist, remarking that he came to Glasgow as a boy of eight from Belfast—"a most tenacious soil." (Laughter.)

Statues were often doubtful joys. They were frequently ugly, and not infrequently the men they commemorated insisted on being forgotten. Some day orators might be employed going about the country, not unveiling new statues, but veiling old ones. (Laughter.)

No such unkind fate, however, could ever befall the statue he had now unveiled, and he asked Glasgow to take great care of the beautiful memorial to a truly memorable man.

The statue, which is the work of Mr. A. M. Shannan, A.R.S.A., is of bronze, and stands on a pedestal of granite. It shows Lord Kelvin in his University robes, holding in one hand a pencil and in the other a note-book.

The presentation of the freedom of the city to Mr. Birrell and to Sir John Stirling Maxwell took place subsequently in St. Andrew's Hall. There was a slight interruption by Suffragists, but the two women responsible were conducted from the building immediately.

Mr. Birrell said that the town problem always seemed to him to be the biggest of our problems. Great cities would always be with us, and the task of good citizens was to labour for their common improvement. There was no single solution for human ills, and even the franchise was not a panacea. (Laughter and cheers.) Life in any great city must always be a grim education, sorrow would dog sin to the end of the chapter, and greed and selfishness alike in the breasts of rich and poor would produce the same crop. They might reconstruct society, but human nature would always be beyond even a police and sanitary committee. (Laughter.)

One of the great masters of the Roman world, a Roman Emperor and an Imperial sage—Marcus Aurelius—said that "even in a palace life may be well led." And so, by the grace of God, even in a slum tenement life may be well led; but mankind need not worry about the danger of removing temptation. They would always be enough left to try the character of us all.

One of the most urgent problems of great cities was the removal of slum tenements, so that the youth who had to carry on great traditions should have happy homes, and not be exposed to those temptations from which very many of them might have escaped, but to which too many of them must of necessity have succumbed.

Mr. Balfour proposed: "The Memory of Lord Kelvin." That a professor of pure science, he said, should have been also the leading spirit in submarine telegraphy, and that he should have done so much for navigation, was surely one of those felicitous coincidences which had never occurred before, so far as he knew, in the history of science, and probably was never likely to occur again. Lord Kelvin's fame did not rest upon statues, but upon a surer foundation—upon the gratitude with which posterity would look back upon achievements which had never been surpassed in the whole annals of physical science. (Cheers).

"ULSTER PLAYBOYS."

COLLAPSE OF CARSON AGITATION.

HOPEFUL SITUATION.

Under the title of "The Playboys of Ulster" there appears in the current number of "The New Statesman" an interesting and incisive article dealing with the Ulster Problem. We make the following extracts:

When Sir Edward Carson told the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at the beginning of the week that a solution of the Home Rule difficulty might be found along the lines of the exclusion of Ulster, we recognised that the world of the Ulsterman had entered upon a new age. Hitherto Ulster has belonged for the most part to the stone age. Her riots have been the stone age inaction; her flint-faced politics have been the stone age in inertia. Lately, it is true, she has made some coy approaches to the iron age by buying a number of obsolete Italian rifles, and she has made some very bold approaches to the wooden age by buying a multitude of toy guns. But Sir Edward Carson's latest pronouncement is a more amazing omen than a million rifles, wooden or Italian. It is the sunrise in Ulster of the age of reason.

Recalling Mr. F. E. Smith's speech, in which he declared that no conference would be of any use to the Ulstermen that would "embrace Ulster in a Parliament in Dublin," the article characterises this as "a statement which obviously means that Ulster is prepared to give up her motto of 'No Home Rule,' and to put in its place the demand that Home Rule shall only be passed on conditions laid down by the Covenanters." The writer continues:

Here is a noble narrowing of the issue. It is no longer a question of Home Rule versus No Home Rule. It is a question of Home Rule as proposed in the present Bill and Home Rule providing for either the exclusion or the separate treatment of Ulster. It is an admission that Home Rule is coming as sure as Easter Monday next. The only question that remains is whether Ulster is anxious by means of a conference to obtain more agreeable terms for herself than are given in the present Bill. It is for her to say. If she does not ask for a conference, then we can only conclude that she prefers Birrellesque Home Rule to any of the alternative solutions that have been proposed.

ENCLAVE OF ENGLAND.

Referring to the suggestion already made in "The New Statesman" that the Ulster difficulty would ultimately be settled "on British Columbian lines," that is, that Ulster would obtain local self-government under a Dublin Parliament, the writer recapitulates the difficulties which "the four countries" of Ulster would find themselves in if they are to be made "an enclave of England," and continues:

If Ulster were excluded, indeed, the disadvantages would be so general that we foresee she would be down on her knees to Mr. Redmond within five years or less to admit her into the Dublin Parliament. We emphasise this because many Ulstermen seem to think that Ulster can have all the privileges of being a part of Ireland and all the privileges of being a county of England at the same time. Unfortunately, Ulster cannot eat her cake and have it, any more than the rest of us. She has, moreover, entered into a struggle and been beaten, and though she has a perfect right to ask for just and fair treatment —as good a right, indeed, as if she had won—she has no right to claim the spoils of victory. "Ulster will win," shouts Mr. Garvin, in big black letters on his posters. But Sir Edward Carson and those who have been in the inner councils of the Covenanters during the last fortnight know that the caucus of landlords and colonels and captains which calls itself Ulster has been beaten to the ropes.

Let there be no mistake about it. Sir Edward Carson and his merry men have been beaten neither by the liberals nor by the Nationalists. They have been beaten by their own followers. They themselves are to blame for this. beaten by their own followers. dBya, orby Ulster asked them for bread and they gave it a circus. Very few people outside Ulster, we imagine, can have foreseen with what dramatic suddenness the whole affair would collapse to the music of the last trump as played by Mr. J. L. Garvin. That it has collapsed even Mr. Garvin must now recognise. Business men in Belfast and farmers in the country parts are declaring in greater and greater numbers that while they were willing to follow Sir Edward Carson in a campaign of threats, they are not going to follow him into armed revolution. Even if Sir Edward himself is not ready to treat, Ulster is ready to treat, and Sir Edward knows it. That, and not the setting up of the Provisional Government, is the presiding fact of the situation. Had Sir Edward found that the democracy of Ulster was mad enough to show the same enthusiasm as he feels himself for bloody war against his political enemies, he would, we doubt not, be still as uncompromising as Lord Willoughby de Broke, who seems to regard any fight between Liberal and Tory as a sort of bout between a dustman and a gentleman, and therefore only to be settled by the victory of the latter.

"Thus," the article concludes, "the situation in Ulster just now seems to us to be full of hope. An atmosphere of pseudo-romance is giving place to an atmosphere of realism, and it seems likely that the playboys of the northern world will not destroy their fatherland after all, but that the grim comedy of recent months will end in a reconciliation. . . . In Ulster many Unionist professional men and tradesmen look forward apprehensively to the coming months. But the danger which they foresee approaches in the guise, not of English troops marching under the orders of Mr. Redmond, but of the violence of their own mob when it has got beyond control."

THE HAIR WITNESS.

COMEDY OF THE WRONG COLOUR.

Roars of laughter punctuated the hearing of assault charges on Oct. 9, at Ballynacargy. Country Westmeath, the parties concerned being Mrs. Eliza Fay and Mrs. Eliza Bond, who charged each other.

Mrs. Fay alleged that Mrs. Bond knocked "fire out of the wall over her head," and hurt her with stones.

Mrs. Bond said she was administering a rebuke to her husband Tom for kicking an ass when Mrs. Fay, his mother, came up and an argument followed. Mrs. Fay pulled out the witness's hair. Pointing dramatically to a paper parcel held by Sergeant Scott. Mrs. Bond said: "There's what she pulled out of me."

The sergeant opened the parcel, which he said, Bond brought to him and said it contained her hair pulled out by the other woman, but he pointed out that Mrs. Bond's hair was of a diffent colour.

Mrs. Fay (triumphantly): It's not hers at all.

Mr. Moore, the chairman: She forgot to dye it.

The case against Mrs. Fay was dismissed and that against Mrs. Bond adjourned.

Mrs. Bond: She will now pull all the rest of my hair out and leave me bald altogether.

A TRIPLE FAILURE.

SIR J. SIMON AND TARIFF PROPAGANDA.

SOME REMARKABLE COMPARISONS.

Sir. John Simon, Solicitor-General, was the principal speaker at a Free Trade Union meeting held at Glasgow on October 6, says the "Westminster Gazette". He said that Tariff Reformers who were attracted to the banner of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had carried on the crusade. They had held thousands of meetings, distributed millions of pamphlets, and they had tried to make the flesh creep by horrible stories of dumping. One Ducal supporter of the cause, in his effort to provide it with more money, actually went so far on one occasion as to charge his guests one thousand pounds a head—(laughter)—for the privilege of dining at his table—surely a strange way of making food taxes popular. (Laughter). Now, at the end of ten years they could review the campaign; they could form some judgment as to how far this elaborately organised and loudly advertised agitation had succeeded. Tariff Reformers had had one great success and three great failures. Their one success had been the capture of the official Unionist organisation, and their triple failure had been that once the officials and leaders of the great Unionist Party were induced to declare that Tariff Reform was the first constructive plank of their platform many of the most distinguished and high-minded Unionists in the land had refused to trust themselves to so crazy an erection—(laughter)—with the result that three times running the great party organisation had appealed in vain to the people of this country because the people would not support that organisation so long as it allied itself to the Tariff creed. That threefold rejection at the polls at three General Elections was a thing without parallel in the history of any great political party since the time of the first Reform Bill. He noticed that Tariff Reformers appeared to have made no special preparations to celebrate this interesting anniversary.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

Free Traders had never pretended that Free Trade could accomplish one-tenth of the wonders which some Tariff Reformers asserted would be brought about by adopting their specific. Free Traders did not contend that Free Trade by itself. in itself, was a solution for every social and political ill; but they asserted that it was the system which most rapidly and most surely increased the national wealth. (Cheers.) The questions as to how the national wealth should be disbursed and how the burden between rich and poor should be adjusted were different and subsequent questions. Free Trade was the system which was the most likely to produce satisfactory and continuous employment. They did not assert that Free Trade would guarantee the community against occasional depressions, or that under Free Trade administration you might not find times of scarcity and anxiety. Those things must be dealt with by statesmen, Parliaments, and Legislature in the way they thought wisest. It had never been any part of the Free Trade case that it was some patent pill such as might be recommended by a cheap-jack at a fair to cure every disease. Doctors told them that they ought to keep their windows open so as to let in fresh air, but he did not guarantee that they would never catch an illness. The doctor urged that course because by following it they were most likely to increase their stock of health. In the same way Free Traders urged their fellow-countrymen to keep their ports open—(cheers)—so that there might freely pass through them the supplies of all the world at the cheapest price. This was the way to increase our store of wealth. When Mr. Chamberlain came there ten years ago he announced himself an optimist. and then drew a picture of the state of British trade which would have done credit to Jeremiah in his most mournful and least inspired moments. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain said that all was not well with British trade..

SOME COMPARISONS.

He compared the year 1872 with 1902, and pointed out that in the interval there had been an increase in population of 30 per cent., and an increase in export trade of 7½ per cent. The whole argument was vitiated by taking 1872 as the starting point, as that was an abnormal year of inflated prices. If Mr. Chamberlain had only taken the trouble to express the figures of 1902 in the same high prices that ruled in 1872 he would have found that instead of the increased export trade being a miserable 7½ per cent. it would have been 48 per cent. But compare 1902, which, according to Mr. Chamberlain, was a boom year, with 1912. In these ten years our population had increased 9 per cent., and our exports 72 per cent., or eight times as fast. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain called attention to the decline in British exports to certain protected countries on the Continent and to the United States as his second argument. He said that in 1872 as much as 115 millions' worth of British manufactured goods went to certain protected countries, and by 1902 they had dropped to 71 million pounds. Time has dealt very hardly with this argument. (Laughter.) Then more years had passed, and taking the same protected countries and the same list of British products, it was found that the 71 millions of 1902 had gone up to 112 millions. Mr. Chamberlain had talked of the tariffs of modern Protectionist countries absolutely blocking out the British merchant. They did no such thing. Though the British manufacturer was doubtless seriously obstructed by the German tariff he was not obstructed by it more than the French or American manufacturer. Last year, for all this German tariff, 40½ million pounds' worth of products and manufactures went to Germany, 25½ millions to France, 14 millions to Italy, and 12 millions to Japan. In every one of those cases the increase in the last ten years was 50 per cent. Coming to the United States, which there was some reason to mention to-day—(cheers)—he found that in 1912 the export of British produce amounted to 30 million pounds, with an increase of 27 per cent. as compared with ten years ago, and he made bold to say that the mass of British traders and merchants anticipated nothing but advantage from the recent change which the Americans, for their own purpose, had thought fit to make in the direction of their trade. (Cheers.) The truth was that as far as Mr. Chamberlain's argument was based on the statistics of our export trade there was not at the time, and there was not now, any solid foundation in facts and figures for the conclusions we were asked to draw from his gloomy prophecy. Since that time the total exports of British manufactures and products to foreign countries had risen from 174 million pounds' worth to 297 millions, and, taking in the British Empire, the grand total was that our exports had risen from 283 million pounds' worth to 454 millions. Free Traders were naturally exultant that the fact of the intervening ten years should have blown the argument of ten years ago sky high. Important and invaluable as Free Trade had proved to be when times were good. it was an absolute necessity to our commercial existence when times were bad.

IMPERIAL ARGUMENT.

Urging the Imperial argument, Mr. Chambertain said we ought to tax food imported from abroad to promote the consolidation of the Empire. Well, last year our exports to Canada were 23½ million pounds' worth, in 1902 they were less than 10½ millions. To Australia last year they were 35 millions, compared with 20 millions when Mr. Chamberlain spoke; while last year the exports to New Zealand were 10 millions, as against 5¼ millions in 1902. Then what of the suggestion as to the encouragement of greater food production within the Empire itself? In the ten years in question the area in the British Empire producing wheat had increased by 45 per cent. The very effects which Mr. Chamberlain thought could only be secured by his dangerous remedy were being achieved by natural economic causes without any disturbance of the foundations of our trade. The whole policy of Imperial Preference was based upon a misunderstanding of the part which trade played in creating friendly relations between communities. The bonds that bound the Dominions to the Mother-country were not written in the invoices and ledger. (Cheers.) "We Free Traders," said Sir John in conclusion, "have bided our time, and the only question we ask Tariff Reformers now is ,Are not the considerations which have forced themselves upon fair-minded men's minds in ten years considerations which cause you to abandon the policy which a past Conservative statesman said was dead and was damned? Has not the time arrived at last when in this matter. at any rate, we may stand on a common basis and may discuss matters of honourable political controversy, assured that the principles at the foundations of our British trade are protected by every great party in the State?" (Loud cheers).

CHANNEL FERRY TO IRELAND.

PRACTICAL START ON "ALL-RED ROUTE."

A practical start has at last been made with the great All-Red Route scheme, which is intended to provide a rapid service from this country to Australia and New Zealand. via Canada. It is calculated by hte promoters that the journey from London to Sydney will by this route be made in twenty-hve days, and the journey to Auckland in three days less.

One of the outstanding features will be the provision of a channel ferry between Great Britain and Ireland, and this portion of the project, a "Daily News" presentative was officially assured has now passed the theoretical stage.

A start with the All-Red scheme will be made at the Irish end. A contract, the value of which is put at a million and a half, has been given to Messrs. Perry and Co., the well-known contractors, to build.

A railway from Collooney (Sligo) to Blacksod Bay, via Ballina, and
A harbour at Blacksod Bay.

Towards this railway the Government have promised a contribution of £135,000.

The actual running length of the line will be 88 miles, and work will be started on the line and the harbour before the end of the year. The contract time for the completion of the railway and harbour is three years; but it is hoped that considerably less time will be occupied. As far as possible it is intended to employ local labour.

It is proposed to join up Collooney with the Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway, thus making a through route from Sligo to Belfast and Londonderry with the Midland Great Western line, giving direct communication with Dublin, and with the Great Southern and Western, giving a through service to the South of Ireland, for all the parts of the country express services will be run to Blacksod Bay.

By means of the channel ferry through trains will be run from England to Blacksod Bay. It will be possible to travel in the train straight from England to Ireland, without changing. the train being taken bodily on to the ferry.

The work of providing the ferries will, it is understood, proceed practically simultaneously with the work of building the harbour and the railway. The difficulty of the difference in gauge between the English and Irish lines will, it is said, be surmounted by means of hydraulic apparatus which will substitute an Irish for the English bogie. This expedient is said to have been adopted in America before the lines there were standardised.

The next step, so far as the All-Red Route scheme is concerned, will be the running of quick boats from Blacksod Bay to Halifax (Canada). Progress is also being made with this part of the plans. New 25-knot steamers are to be built, and it is hoped to save two clear days in the carriage of mails and passengers to Canada.

The third stage of the scheme—the train journey over the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific lines to Vancouver and the steamer voyage thence to Australia and New Zealand—is still somewhat in the air, but the promoters are hoping to be able to prove that their plans are practical, this being the condition on which the Governments concerned have promised subsidies.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

IMPROVED RELATIONS.

VIEWS IN PARIS.

A considerable improvement in Franco-German relations during the past few months may now be usefully noted, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The other day one more German aviator, Lieutenant Steffen, who said that he had started out for England, landed by accident on French soil. He was, as you may remember, exceedingly well treated. His assurance that he had lost his way in a fog and his word of honour that he had taken no observations while crossing the frontier, were accepted without hesitation, and on the order of the Home Office he was at once allowed to return to Germany, the only restriction being that his aeroplane was taken to pieces and despatched by rail, while he returned by train.

A luncheon was given before his departure, and at dessert the German Council made a short speech, thanking the French authorities, and making the remark that he hoped if a French aviation officer landed accidentally in Germany he would be as well received as Lieutenant Steffen was in France. To this the French officers present naturally did not reply with other speeches, but could only bow.

The difference between the serious impression caused by previous and frequent accidental visits of German aeroplanes and airships to France, and the absolute indifference with which Lieutenant Steffen's adventure was received here is remarkable. What is still more remarkable is the tone of the German Press about these incidents at a few months' interval. A leader in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, laying stress upon the courteous treatment given to Lieutenant Steffen has attracted much notice here.

ATTACHES CONDITION.

The same article also expresses in very cordial terms German gratitude for the care and attention bestowed on Major von Winterfeldt, the German military attache in Paris, who was unfortunately hurt very seriously in a motor accident during the autumn manoeuvres. Every possible care is lavished upon him, and the French authorities have gone out of their way to show sympathy to him and his wife—the President of the Republic, for instance, conferring upon him the Legion of Honour and Madame Poincare sending flowers for his sick room. His condition is still very serious, but it is hoped that in time he may recover.

Of course, whatever the state of Franco-German relations might have been, the German officer would have received the same attention. But possibly the *Kolnische Zeitung* might not have troubled to write so pleasantly about this and other incidents. There is no doubt that for a good many months past Franco-German relations have been steadily improving. When the King of the Hellenes made what, in the circumstances, was his not particularly tactful speech in Germany, French opinion was a little annoyed, but was annoyed, but was annoyed only with King Constantine himself. Throughout the Balkan crisis, as a matter of fact, whatever the points of difference between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente may have been, the actual interest and policy of France and of Germany, considered individually apart from her allies, never were in deep opposition.

"TWOFOLD SECURITY."

Still, it would not be wise to jump to conclusions and to say, as the *Temps* does, that the situation to-day, compared with what it was on the morrow of the Treaty of Frankfort, "has brought a twofold security to Germany and to France." What about Tangier, Casabianca, and Agadir? However, the *Temps* makes one valuable remark about "the real reason why France and Germany must live together on satisfactory terms." It says: "Since we have not declared war to win back our lost provinces and since the Germans have not declared war on us to win back their lost hegemony"—the *Temps* having previously proved to its own satisfaction that Germany has lost her hegemony—"neither we nor they now have the right to alarm Europe by piling up ever more armaments."

GERMAN SCEPTICISM.

The articles in the Paris Press in favour of better relations between France and Germany have, so far, found little appreciation in the Berlin Press.

The *Lokalanzeiger* remarks:

"Germany will learn of the French desire for improved relations with incredulous amazement. The French admit, indeed, that France requires tranquillity, at least until the urgently-needed reforms in the army and navy are carried into effect, which sufficiently characterises the value of the movement, but apart from that the Germans know that the incalculable variability of French moods and the want of unprejudiced judgment, so far as their eastern neighbours are concerned, can only too easily bring the best resolutions to shipwreck. Therefore it will be well to let the latest caprice of Parisian journalism take its course with cool reserve. It will not long before another 'incident' will occur or be invented, and the uproar will start again."

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* concludes:

"It is Germany's business to see to the care of her interests coolly and firmly, wherever they are. and in maintaining them not to allow herself to be misled by polite attentions and the airy bubble of friendly relations with France."

The archaeological department is doing excellent work in Burma, and the provincial Government has applied for the sanction of an appointment of assistant Epicraphist in the province. This matter is now before the Government of India.

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LIFE OF HENRY LABOUCHERE.

AMUSING SIDELIGHTS ON A STRIKING CAREER.

Mr. Algar Labouchere Thorold's "Life of Henry Labouchere" published by Messrs. Constable and Co is a huge, heavy, 18s. volume of over 500 pages, but it would be hard to find a dull page in all this bulk. Mr. Thorold has done his work lovingly, thoroughly, and conscientiously and he has given us an admirable and intimate full-length portrait of one of the most remarkable, the most interesting, and the most entertaining of modern public men, says the "Daily News."

Throughout this delightful volume one is struck again and again by the literary and individual "kinship" that flashes out between "Labby" and that other irrepressible scribbler, "Horry" Walpole. The laughing philosopher of Strawberry Hill and the Saturnine jester of Old Palace Yard were of the same intellectual plane; their gift of humour was alike, and their outlook on life very similar, and they both played merry comedy roles on the world's stage—with here and there a shade of seriousness but never too much to make them tiresome or tantalising: both gay knights of the cap and bells.

Much of this book has appeared before in "Labby's" own confessions in his own journal, "Truth." It is not only none the worse, but all the brighter for that. As a history of our own times—political, social diplomatic, journalistic, Bohemian—it should be treasured for the vivid views it gives us of the stage across which Henry Labouchere moved throughout a long and extraordinarily crowded life.

ANCESTORS IN TRADE.

"Labby's" earliest ancestors were "in trade"—cloth merchants of much respectability in the young years of the seventeenth century. The British branch of the family was founded by one Pierre-Cesar Labouchere, who was born at The Hague in 1772, and who spoke French with an English accent. Henry was born in London in 1831. His education, had he been a docile pupil, would, according to his father's wishes, have been that of a conventional English boy, with some reasonable expectations of a fine career in the financial or diplomatic world. . ." but he displayed at the very beginning of his career a curious and original character which did not seem to follow easily any of the known paths of learning marked out for the youth of his period." He was not only an infant prodigy,; he was a Problem.

Indeed, his precocity and the keenness of his repartee began to show before the shedding of his milk-teeth; at Eton, under Dr. Hawtrey, whose classical teaching was "more picturesque than useful," he was an idle firework, with a penchant for out-of-the-way adventures. For instance:

One day, his store of pocket-money being at high-water mark, he conceived the notion of doing the man-about-town for an hour or two so having dressed himself with scrupulous care, he sallied forth, and entering the best hotel in the place, engaged a private room. and in a lordly manner ordered a bowl of punch. The waiter stared, but brought the liquor and went away. The boy, having tasted it, found it horrible. He promptly poured it into the lower compartment of an antique oak sideboard. He waited a little to see if it would run out on the carpet. Luckily, the drawer was watertight, and Labouchere rang the bell again and proudly ordered from the amazed waiter a second bowl of punch. He poured this also into the sideboard, and in a few minutes rang for the bill, tipped the waiter majestically, and swaggered out of the hotel quite satisfied that he had won the admiration and respect of the whole staff.

"LABBY" AT COLLEGE.

From Eton—a sorry young failure—"Labby" went to Trinity. "I had a general idea," he says, "that here I should astonish the world by my talents. I attended no lectures, as I considered myself too clever to undergo the drudgery I considered myself—on what grounds, God knows—an orator and a poet. I went to the Debating Society, and commenced a speech in favour of the regicides, but, to my astonishment, entirely broke down. To my equal astonishment, upon writing the first line of a prize poem, I found it impossible to find a second. To become known in the University was my ambition—my short cuts to fame had failed—it never entered my head to apply myself really to study. so, in default of a better method. I resolved to distinguish myself by my bets on horse races. I diligently attended every meeting at Newmarket. . . At the end of two years I had lost about £6,000".

Here was a promising young man blundering neck and crop to the devil! But "Labby" had too keen a grip on things too irresistible a sense of humour, and too acute a knowledge of men and things to become a "rotter." And his cool cheek was colossal. Once, before he was sent down from the 'Varsity (and supposed to be studying hard at Trinity for his degree), he tumbled up against his father in the Strand.

He returned his father's cold greeting with a support stare. "I beg your pardon, sir," "I think you have made a mistake. I have not the honour of your acquaintance."

Then he "melted" into the crowd, dashed to the station, caught a handy train back to Cambridge, and was absorbed in work in his study when (as he expected) Labouchere here turned up an hour or two later.

FOILED IN LOVE.

Eton and the cloistered calm of Trinity having failed to tame this erratic spirit, the wide parish of the world was sought—Germany, Mexico (where he fell in love with a circus lady), among the Chippeway Indians. New York, Washington. As ardent lover he failed, deplorably. The circus proprietor where his adored one performed discovered him one night standing at the artists' entrance to the ring, and asked him what he wanted.

I told him I had formed an honourable attachment for one of his ladies, and simply stood in the passage to kiss the hem of her robe as she passed by "Get out of this, you d—d loafer," he said.

And I got out

Foiled in love and refused a job at the circus, he tumbled into diplomatic service—as all the world knows. "When I joined the service, I was sent as attache to a legation where a cynic was the Minister. New brooms sweep clean. Every morning I appeared eager to be employed a sort of besom tied up in red tape. Said the cynic to me. If you fancy that you are likely to get on in the service by hard work, you will soon discover your error, far better will it be for you if you can prove that some relation of yours is the sixteenth cousin of the porter at the Foreign Office.' It was not long before I discovered that the cynic was right."

DIPLOMACY, POLITICS, AND JOURNALISM.

Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfort, and St. Petersburg were all tried and found wanting by this aspiring young diplomat. Whilst at Baden Baden he received a dispatch from Lord John Russell appointing him Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service at Buenos Ayres. He replied as follows:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's dispatch informing me of my promotion as Second Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres. I beg to state that if, residing at Baden Baden, I can fulfil those duties, I shall be pleased to accept the appointment.

As this was the second joke he had played on Lord Russell, he was politely told there was no further use for his services. And so, hey for Parliament! Windsor elected him with Sir Henry Hoare, and they were unseated on petition; Middlesex elected him and Nottingham refused him before the honest "shoe-tappers" of Northampton claimed him as their own. Between these whiles London journalism, Bohemianism, and the glamour of the stage were engulphed by this erratic but amazing personality, and the "Daily News" and the "World" divided his genius before he found "Truth" and his lasting and darling hobby.

NEWGATE REFLECTIONS.

Whilst on "The Daily News" he wanted to know what it felt like to be a criminal about to be hanged. So he went over Newgate one day. . . .

We were led through a long stone passage open to the sky. This was the Newgate graveyard. Beneath each flag is the corpse of a murder and on the walls opposite are their initials, which have been cut by the warders to guide them through this murderous labyrinth. At the other end of the passage is the execution yard. The scaffold is put up the night before an execution, in a corner close by the door through which the condemned prisoner issues. The court is surrounded by high, gloomy walls, and looks like the antechamber of Hades. I asked the warder whether, in his opinion, murderers preferred being executed in public or private. He opposed the former. "The crowd keeps them up," he said "They are not so firm, now it takes place in private." I understand this feeling. If I were going to be hanged myself I should like the ceremony to take place "coram populo." I should feel myself already dead in that dreary yard; and I should prefer, I imagine, after weeks or months of prison life to have one more look at the world, even though that world were a howling mob, before quitting it for ever.

THE BRADLAUGH PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Labouchere's famous journal of the siege of Paris, his foundation of "Truth," and his long and stirring political partnership with Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton are, of course, history. And this history is admirably recounted once again by Mr. Thorold in a series of entertaining chapters in which the memorable fights over Bradlaugh live again in stirring phrases.

Most interesting are the Parnell letters to Mr. Chamberlain—which have already been touched upon in these columns; equally so is Mr. Thorold's estimate of "Labby" as a serious, a shrewd, and a far-seeing politician. At a time well chosen the jester tosses aside his bauble for a spell to become the statesman and the sage: here we have the man at his best and his truest: still a wit (for he never could help it), but with the flame burning clear and strong. His eloquence and his diplomacy (learnt everywhere but in the Diplomatic Service) show here that Henry Labouchere was not all day and every day the Brock of politics or journalism. His "common-sense speeches" on various subjects in the House were often models of good things well said. In Opposition he was a Tartar, but a Tartar keenly relished by both sides:

There is no doubt about the fact that he was always at his best when he was in opposition. This character was not peculiar to him, but was shared by Sir Wm. Harcourt, and in a marked degree by Lord Randolph Churchill.

His love of the pen was, perhaps, his most vital characteristic. "It resembled, indeed, his love of his cigarette, and the two affections always came into play simultaneously. He would take up a pen anywhere, and commit his thoughts to paper without regard to external circumstances—during a debate in the House of Commons, during a children's party in Old Palace Yard, in a public room of an hotel. Probably Mr. Labouchere is the only man who ever wrote for publication, systematically and voluminously, without ever being paid for what he wrote . . . and no man who ever wrote more strikingly exemplified the aphorism, le style, c'est l'homme.' His style was entirely his own—a pure spontaneous growth, neither derived from reading nor formed by conscious effort."

GAZING AT THE STARS.

Here is our author's last glimpse of him —"the last time I sat with him by the side of the lake at Cadenabbia." A band was noisily playing near by. 'Labby,' tired and grey and worn with his many years' hard labour of love—and lost, wanted to lie and look at the stars. . . .

"Bother that band! What strikes me most about the stars is that they do their work so quietly. There was a Greek named Pythagoras—or some ass, at any rate—who comforted himself with the notion that in the future state he would be able to hear the music of the spheres. He picked up his notions in the East—probably from the Jews. They imagined angels with harps and a perpetual concert in Heaven, Good God! Think of having to sit at a concert for all eternity. Wouldn't you pray to be allowed to go to Hell? The only reason that I can see for desiring immortality would be the chance of meeting Pythagoras and the other asses and having a few words with them. Now Socrates was not an ass. He was for banishing musicians from his republic. No doubt he saw that this would get him a lot of repulbican votes. Gladstone once said to me——"

And then he dropped off to sleep. . . ..And not long after I left him sitting there by the lake, sleep finally overcame him, and he passed out into the night, to learn more of the silence of the stars, and to have it out, if possible, with Pythagoras.

Labouchere died, as he had lived, the supreme jester. "On the aftrnoon of the day before he died," says Mr. Thorold, "as I was sitting at his bedside, the spirit lamp that kept the fumes of eucalyptus in constant movement about his room, through some awkwardness of mine, was overturned. Mr. Labouchere, who was dozing, opened his eyes at the sound of the little commotion caused by the accident and perceived the flare up.

"'Flames?' he murmured interrogatively —'not yet, I think.'

"He laughed quizically and went off to sleep again. . . ."

CHINESE DISHES FOR LONDONERS.

BAMBOO SHOOTS AND SHARK'S FIN.

Is there a growing vogue for things Chinese in London? The question is suggested by the increasing number of Chinese restaurants in the West End, says the "Daily Mail."

In Poplar and the neighbourhood of the docks where the ships in the Far East trade bring many Chinese sailors among their crews a number of Chinese institutions of various kinds, including lodging-houses, Chinese fan tan and opium dens, and grocery stores have long flourished. But Chinese restaurants of a more luxurious equipment are now to be found in the West End. One is in a street by Shaftesbury-avenue, a second at Piccadilly circus, and now another has been established in the Strand near the Lyceum Theatre.

Seven Chinese cooks are employed at the Strand house, and the menu comprises nearly a hundred exotic dishes. There are chop sueys of various kinds, mixture of pork, chicken, or beef with mushrooms, bamboo shoots, green bean sprouts and onions with, of course, rice. There are many kinds of curries, and there are noodle dishes and soups of mush rooms, pork, duck, fish, shark's fin, small pig and sorts of vegetables and condiments. The names and prices of them all are set upon the menu both in Chinese characters and in English, and forks and spoons are provided as alternatives to the chop sticks. so that both Eastern and Western patronage is presumably invited and expected.

COSTLY SHARK'S-FIN DISH.

There are a number of special elaborate and more costly dishes which must be ordered a day in advance. Among these are Kai See Chu, which is shark's fin mixed with fresh boneless chicken, and costs 12s. a portion; Kai Yong Yin Woo, which is compounded of bird's-nest soup and minced chicken, and costs 3s. 6d.; and Poy Sam Yu Kop, which is pigeon done with beche de mer.

It was with the opening of a couple of Russian restaurants a few years ago and the introduction of Russian dishes in the menus of hotels that a vogue for things Russian began. Already we have had a Chinese play. An orchestra of Chinese musicians is said to be on its way to Europe, and a troupe of Chinese dancers is shortly expected to show us the attractions, both grotesque and graceful, of the Chinese art, of which Russian dancing is said to be a rude and barbaric adaptation. There is an increasing fashion for Chinese robes and cloaks and tea gowns.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

WHITE WINE SOUP.
FISH IN CUSTARD SAUCE.
BOUCHEES AUX ASPERGES.
FILLETS OF BEEF AND PINEAPPLE.
DEVILLED BISCUITS AND REDFISH.
GENOISE CAKELETS.

Fish As. 6. Meat As. 3. Beef As. 6. Eggs As. 12. Vegetable As. 6. Potatoes As. 2. Odds and Ends As. 4.
Total Rs. 2-7.

WHITE WINE SOUP.

Mix the yolks of six eggs with a tablespoonful of flour and a pinch of salt. Stir into this a pint bottle of Hock or any white wine with the same quantity of water and three or four lumps of sugar, and the juice of one lime Set this in an enamel pan and stir it briskly till it thickens but does not actually boil; if it does it will all curdle. Whip the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth with pepper and salt When serving the soup put in each plateful a large spoonful of this froth, setting the plates in the oven just to set the egg white without browning it. Serve with sippets of bread soaked in a strong sauce and then fried.

FISH IN CUSTARD SAUCE.

From the bones and the trimmings of the fish make a cup of good stock which turn into a savoury custard with two eggs pepper, salt a drop or two of onion juice and a grating of green chilli. Break the fish into flakey pieces, set it in a covered jar or pan, in the oven, with a very little of the stock an onion and green chilli to cook slowly. Drain from the gravy arrange in a hot dish and smother with the prepared custard. Dust over with peper and salt and serve as hot as possible.

BOUCHEES AUX ASPERGES.

Finely mince any meat at hand and mix it with half the quantity of baked crumbs some very thick, well flavoured, brown sauce, one egg and tablespoonful of port wine. Spread this out on a dish to cool then from it into neat ovals roll in peppered and salted flour, just dip in milk and fry in boiling fat till crisp. Place the contents of a small tin of asparagus tips, if fresh is not available, in the centre of a dish and pour over it liquid butter with pepper and salt set the bouchess round this in a circle and send some of the sauce to table with a little port wine added to it.

FILLETS OF BEEF AND PINEAPPLE.

Either fresh or tinned pineapple may be used for this, but the pieces must be cut into neat rounds the size of an ordinary fillet and marinaded in a mixture of sherry, lime juice, pepper and salt. Cut the undernart into neat fillets to match, pepper salt and oil them and grill them over a clear fire till browned outside with the gravy red inside. Set each one on its little round of pineapple, pour some of the gravy from the grill over each and serve at once.

DEVILLED BISCUITS AND REDFISH.

Prepare some savoury pastry adding a dash of cayenne and some anchovy paste or sauce. Form this into slightly cupped biscuits and bake them crisp. Fill them with the following mixture. Free sufficient red fish from bone and mince them finely, add a hardboiled egg minced, a chopped pickled gherkin, three or four olives, seasoning to taste, and a tablespoonful of cream. Place a little mound of this on each biscuit, sprinkle thickly with grated ham and dish them round a little dressed cucumber and watercress.

GENOISE CAKELETS.

Take the weight of four eggs in flour. butter, ground almonds, and castor sugar. Beat the eggs as lightly as possible, adding the sugar by degrees, then sift in the flour, the almonds and lastly the butter made liquid beating all the time. At the last whip in a tablespoonful of brandy; bake in small, buttered tins and serve masked with apricot glaze. This is made by boiling some apricot jam with a little sherry till it is treacly and then straining it. Lime juice, sugar and water may be used instead of the sherry.

LONGER DAYS FOR HENS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EGG PRODUCTION

Some interesting experiments as to the effects of giving hens "longer days" by means of electric light have been in progress for some months at Orpington, Kent, says "The Times." These are now sufficiently advanced to allow of some striking demonstrations being given at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia. To-day a dozen laying hens exhibited by Mr. William H. Cook, who is conducting the experiments on his own poultry farm, are to be divided by an independent expert into two batches of six. One batch will be treated in the ordinary way and will be driven into a darkened crop at 6 o'clock, the normal sleeping time at this season, while the others will be left to enjoy the electric lights in the gallery at Olympia till the daily close of the exhibition at 10 p.m. A census of eggs is to be taken from both coops, and the results will be announced each day. Mr. Cook states that his experiments lead him to expect from two to three extra eggs per hen per week from the birds which will live in the electric light.

Nearly 200 yards of fowl-houses, containing 6,000 birds, on Mr. Cook's poultry farm have been artificially lit during the dark mornings and early nights since Christmas last, and he states that his total increased output in eggs during the dark months by this system has been between 30 and 40 per cent. His fowl-houses are lit by 300 lamps divided into 32, 16, and eight-candle powers. These are switched on at 6 o'clock in the evening. At 9.30 the 16-candle power lamps are employed, and at 10 o'clock the eight-candle power lamps are substituted for a quarter of an hour before the hens are left in darkness. Mr. Cook explains that it is necessary to give a rough imitation of the setting sun, otherwise the hens would go to sleep on the ground and become a prey to parasites.

In the case of young artificially incubated chickens the electric light is employed to make them feed longer, and this, Mr Cook has found accelerates their growth during the winter months by almost one-third.

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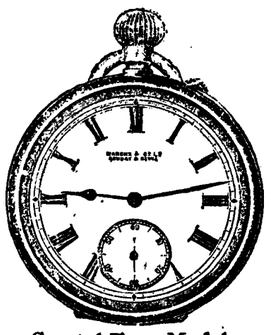

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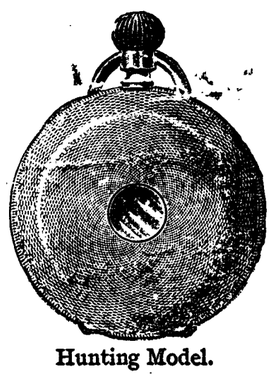

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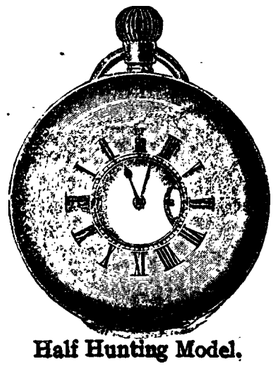

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